



PRESIDENT MACIA

FAVOURITE ROSES AND OTHER PLANTS 1940

Hazlewood Bros. Pty. Ltd., Epping, N.S.W.

111



Hazlewood Bros. Pty. Ltd.

CONDESA De SASTAGO

TERMS OF BUSINESS, ETC.

ORDERS.—All orders are booked subject to stock at the time of despatch. Plants on order, lost in the nursery through fire, theft, drought, flood, hail or frost cannot be replaced at a few minutes notice, and while every care is taken, no responsibility can be accepted as these factors are quite beyond control.

Names of plants should be written on a separate sheet of paper in columns and not embodied in a letter. Care should be taken to give both name and address, while the amount and form of the remittance should be clearly marked. It is a common experience to receive unsigned letters and orders which necessitate needless correspondence with the Post Office to identify senders.

SUBSTITUTION.—It is extremely difficult to gauge with certainty the number of each variety likely to be ordered in a season. If, owing to an unusual demand, a sort is sold out early, there is always the problem of how to fill orders. Many clients prefer to have an equally good or better sort added so as to fill the allotted positions in the garden. On rare occasions a few clients complain if other sorts are substituted. In these cases it makes the position so simple if clients will definitely mark their order "please do not substitute."

DESPATCH.—The greatest care is taken in packing orders so that the plants reach their destination in good condition. Clients can materially assist by advising the quickest and most convenient route by which the plants are to be sent. If time is not a vital factor, most consignments over 14 lbs. weight will travel with perfect safety by goods train at a very low freight rate. Within the State, passenger train is the cheapest method usually for destinations served by the Railway, but for other places post offers a safe and speedy method for parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight. Where no instructions are given, consignments will be sent by cheapest and safest route. All goods travel at purchaser's risk, and we cannot be held responsible for delay or rough handling during transit.

DELIVERY.—Suburban clients may have their orders delivered by our own lorries in the Western and Eastern Suburbs each Tuesday, or Northern Suburbs—Mosman areas each Thursday. As the lorries have to leave the nursery about 8 a.m., orders should reach us 24 hours beforehand to allow for selection, packing and the necessary clerical work.

CATALOGUES.—Each client who has sent an order within the last two years will be forwarded a copy of the new catalogue about April as soon as it is published.

OUR SLOGAN.—Some years ago we adopted
as our slogan—

"Grow the Best,
Discard the Rest."

and have always endeavoured to live up to, and direct our clients along the lines of this ideal. The busy business man or garden lover has limited space and no time to waste on inferior or indifferent sorts, and our Slogan is intended to help him to better results by the shortest route.



ACCOUNTS.—All prices are based on payment within one month of date of first statement. Long extended credit, if allowed for, is unfair

Always sign your name clearly.

to those who liquidate their debts promptly. New customers are requested to remit when ordering or give a satisfactory reference.

REMITTANCES.—For small amounts under 5/- postage stamps will be accepted, but larger sums should be sent by Money Order or Postal Note made payable to Epping, N.S.W. If payment is made by cheque, exchange where necessary, should be added. Nearly all accounts are for small amounts, and where not added exchange represents a discount out of all proportion to "profit." Failure to add exchange on a cheque for 10/- is equal to a discount of 5%, while an interstate cheque recently received involved a loss through exchange of 16%.

THE NURSERY.—The main Nursery (16 acres) is in Kent Street and Cliff Road, Epping, about half a mile from the Railway Station. Car traffic should use Kent Street but pedestrians will find Cliff Road a little nearer. At this Nursery clients will find Trees, Shrubs, Climbing Plants, Advanced Plant Section, Packing Sheds and General Office.

The Rose Nursery (46 acres) is situated at the end of Ray Road and distant from the station about two miles. A locality plan showing both properties will be found inside the front cover. Taxi cars are available at the station at a moderate charge.

NURSERY HOURS.—Clients are particularly requested to note that the nursery is only open during the following hours:—

Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.

Saturday, 7 a.m. to 11 a.m.

The Nursery is positively closed each Saturday afternoon and Sunday and all holidays to allow principals and staff the universal opportunity for recreation, social and community life.

CORRESPONDENCE is welcomed and clients are invited to submit any horticultural problems for free advice. These will be handled by our Service Department and any recommendations in our power will be supplied or procured from reliable sources. If elaborate plans to scale are required, these will be supplied at a nominal charge according to the time involved in preparation.

ADDRESS.—The business was founded in 1908 and has been conducted in Epping only ever since that time. We have no branches, and all correspondence should be carefully addressed to Epping, N.S.W., in order to prevent mistakes.

VARIETIES.—In the last one hundred years over 20,000 varieties have been disseminated, and today the novelty lists from all the Rose growing countries increase this number by about two hundred additional sorts annually. The general list is being reduced in number in the interests of all concerned, and the varieties catalogued may be considered as the cream of new and old sorts. At the same time, a variety required for sentimental reasons will always be procured if possible or specially propagated for the following season if a definite order is given.

DESCRIPTIONS.—No real Rose lover really believes perfection has been achieved in any one variety. It is therefore wise to admit that even favourite Roses have failings, and a proper recognition of this truth is the first step to "Better Roses." Major faults will therefore be mentioned in catalogue descriptions so that where a particular shortcoming is objected to in one variety, another free from the fault may be selected.

Under certain conditions practically every variety is liable to Mildew and Black Spot, and where these diseases are mentioned, it will be understood the variety is unusually liable to attack.

Every Rose has a fault.

Colours are described as in a newly opened bloom, but it must be understood that nearly all colours fade with age and in strong sunlight. Newly planted red flowered sorts will often produce pink blooms and yellow will appear as almost white, so that a variety should have a full season to establish itself before hasty conclusions are drawn.

One of the most frequent causes for dissatisfaction is found in the single or loose type of bloom as distinct from the full bodied, many petalled sorts. If singles or semi-double sorts are disliked, clients should carefully avoid any so described. At the same time, this type unquestionably includes most of the daintily coloured sorts, and are fully appreciated by many highly artistic growers or decorators.

PERFUME.—Fragrance in Roses may be classified into three divisions:—

- (1) The damask or sweet type represented by Radiance, Etoile de Hollande, Madame Butterfly, etc.
- (2) The so called tea scent found in most yellow blooms like Lady Hillingdon and Mrs. Dunlop Best.
- (3) A miscellaneous section which varies from fruit to flower fragrance and other types.

STOCK FOR 1940.—The stock for this year in dwarf and climbing varieties exceeds 200,000 plants. They have been grown on comparatively new land, have not been forced by excessive manuring or watering which produces flash, soft wooded plants, very liable to fail at transplanting. With the exception of the novelties, a large percentage have been budded since last autumn, and have thus had a full season's hardening growth to ensure good results when despatched to hot or cold climates. Comparisons for quality, ripeness, fibrous rooting and results are invited.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—All plants are carefully grown and inspected by practical craftsmen before they are despatched. After they leave the Nursery their success is governed by the experience or competence of the planter, soil conditions, weather, accident, theft and other factors. In common with nurserymen all over the world, we have adopted the following conditions of sale and non-warranty:—

We believe that all trees and plants sold by us are of the description and kind specified at the time of sale. Where reasonable proof is given that plants have been wrongly labelled, we will refund the original purchase money or correct the mistake by new plants; but we give no warranty, express or implied, as to their growth, description, quality or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop, as these factors are governed by forces beyond our control. All sales are made subject to these conditions, and if the purchaser does not accept the goods sold on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

HAZLEWOOD BROS. PTY. LTD.

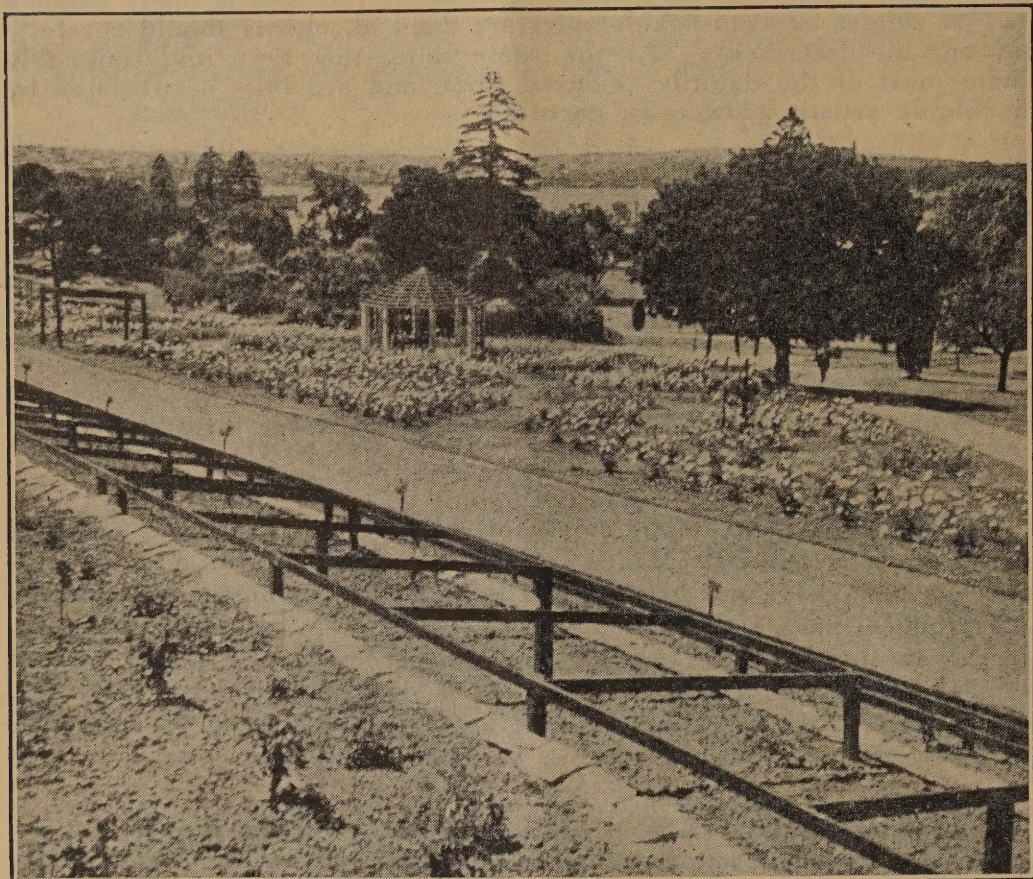
Rose and Tree Specialists, EPPING, N.S.W.

Phones: Epping 11 — Epping 1162

Raise the standard by fairly facing the fact.

ROSE CULTURE IN BRIEF

SOIL.—Roses may be grown in almost any soil, but it is often advisable to treat the garden beds in one way or another in order to get the best results. Heavy land may be improved in texture by the addition of lime, sand, and decayed organic matter. Very sandy soils are benefited



NELLIE STEWART MEMORIAL.

Rose Garden, Botanic Gardens, Sydney.

(The framework in the foreground was constructed to display climbing roses on a sloping bank.)

by adding a heavy loam, while in sand-hill country where there is no natural subsoil, it is distinctly advisable to create an artificial foundation. This is best done by digging out the beds to a depth of two feet six inches. Line the bottom with old linoleum, galvanized iron or even several sheets of newspaper. On top of this place six inches of real clay which will prevent the leaching away of plant food and reduce the need for much of the watering otherwise necessary. Two feet of imported heavy black soil on top of the clay will provide ideal conditions for roses.

Besides being the medium in which the roots of the plant anchor it to one position, soil should yield, by a process of gradual decomposition, certain essential plant foods without which successful growth is impossible. If a soil does not naturally contain sufficient phosphorus, potash, lime, magnesia, iron, sulphur, etc., these must be added in some form or

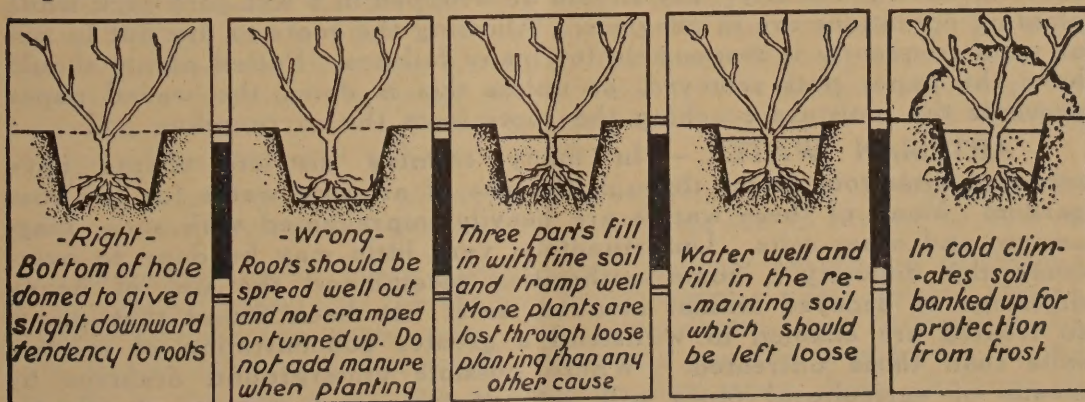
Satisfied clients are our best advertisement.

another to promote vigour and disease resistance. In limited quantities these foods are found in water and animal manure, but they may be supplied per medium of a complete chemical fertiliser which should be used in small applications in conjunction with larger quantities of leaf mould, decayed organic matter or animal manure.

Soil may also be too alkaline or too acid for good results. When too alkaline, the foliage shows a yellowish green colour and the treatment necessary is to give each plant a handful of Sulphate of Ammonia and a dessertspoonful of Sulphate of Iron well watered in. When the soil is too acid, the plants lack vigour, appear diseased, and do not respond to ordinary cultivation. In a case of this kind, correct the acid condition with a five inch pot full of lime scattered over a square yard of soil where the roots are working.

SITUATION.—Closely sheltered positions where there is little air movement are conducive to mildew and other leaf diseases. Open positions or sites where the plants receive light and shade are preferable, while it is most important that the beds are not close to large trees whose roots may rob the roses of soil moisture and plant food. Roses are best grown in beds by themselves, which should not be too wide. Five feet six inches is ample for all but the most robust growers, and this will accommodate two rows of plants. Where the beds are along a fence or wall the tallest varieties should be placed in the back row and the lower growing selection in front, as this allows each rose to display its blooms to best advantage.

PREPARATION OF GROUND.—There are two schools of thought regarding the preparation of soil for rose beds. The old idea was that the ground should be trenched two to three feet deep in order to provide ample root run for the plants. It is claimed, however, that this is needless waste of time and energy, as the roots rarely enter the soil to such depth. The new idea is that 12 to 18 inches is ample preparation, so long as the beds receive thorough and regular manuring. Draining is, of course, advisable in each instance, and, as frequently happens in circumstances of this kind, both sides report success, and each claims advantage. Whichever method is adopted, the best results will go to the grower who supplies proper manures and water in sufficient quantities to ensure vigorous growth, good blooms, and freedom from disease. It is a golden rule in rose growing to give with both hands to your plants.



ARRIVAL OF PACKAGE.—When the plants arrive they should be laid in a trench and covered with fine, moist soil, until a convenient planting time arrives. Plants heeled in may be taken out one at a time and planting spread out over several days without injury. If through delay the plants appear shrivelled, open a trench a foot deep, place plants quite flat in the bottom and cover both roots and branches with several inches

of moist soil for four or five days. Then uncover carefully and it will be found that the bark and wood have regained their normal condition.

PLANTING.—The time for planting must be decided by various local conditions. When plants are hard and woody, and soil not too wet, planting may be carried out any month in the year, as a few pieces of bracken or bush will temper the sun's heat and prevent sunburn, and a water-can or hose supply any lack of moisture but, generally speaking, in coastal New South Wales, April to August is the usual time. In cold, snow country, late August or September is safest. Clients should, however, book their orders not later than May in order to secure the desired varieties. Orders left till the end of the season frequently find all the best plants and sorts sold out. Shelter from frost is most important in cold climates and should not be omitted on any account. This may be done by a heavy mulch of straw or dry grass, or the soil may be banked up round the plant to a height of 6 or 8 inches until the plants are established.

DEPTH TO PLANT.—In all gardening activities there is considerable divergence of opinion, but the weight of evidence all tends to prove that planting with the union of the bud and stock one to two inches below the surface is generally satisfactory. It is usually considered that for this work the stem of the plant should be from four to six inches long, and, ultimately, the plant makes roots at the union, thus increasing its stability. The advantage of this method is that if, by any chance, the plant is killed above ground by sunburn, it will always grow again from below the surface. In planting, the roots should be well spread out, covered with fine earth, tramped firmly, and then well watered to thoroughly settle the soil. When the water has soaked away, the wetted surface of the hole should be covered with loose soil. Water after, only when necessary, and then do it well, loosening the caked surface when dry enough later. It is distinctly inadvisable to put fresh animal or chemical manures close to the roots of newly planted Roses. The fermentation of the manure creates too much heat and chemical manures are too concentrated for anything but well established plants.

The greatest care must be taken that the roots do not get dry while the planting operations are being carried out. It is recommended that all the holes be prepared beforehand, and if the plants are not heeled in as recommended previously, they should be wrapped in a wet corn sack while planting operations are in progress. Allowing the roots to dry out in sun or wind frequently is responsible for many failures. Potted plants should have the paper pots removed, as unless this is done, the waxed paper prevents the moisture reaching the roots from the surrounding soil.

ARTESIAN WATER.—In many country districts clients have reported disastrous losses through the use of artesian water for the rose garden. Many of these waters are heavily impregnated with soda, magnesium and other salts. Unfortunately, very little may be done to overcome the difficulty. Some authorities recommend the use of heavy dressings of decayed animal manure, as it has been found that plants so treated are enabled to withstand a greater concentration of mineral salts than those untreated. Where possible underground drainage by means of agricultural pipes will prevent too great a concentration of salts in the surface soil, while it is most important that light sprinklings should be avoided. When necessary to water, a good drenching should be given, and the surface mulch applied immediately.

To be on the safe side, it is advisable to avoid heavily charged waters and rely on waste water from the house, conserved by heavy mulches of short straw or old manure.

Describe your climate, fuller recommendations will be submitted

FROST INJURY.—The winter of 1929 will be recorded as one of the most severe in the history of the Commonwealth. Late frosts in particular caused enormous damage, and a few notes are given to assist as far as possible to prevent a repetition. Cold frosty air is heavy, and will always drop to the lower levels or be trapped in air pockets where circulation is bad. Tender plants should therefore be placed in the higher parts of the garden. Frost injury is always worst in dry seasons, and where possible it is advisable to keep the soil moist at such times. Some plants are more resistant than others, but all may be improved by a liberal use of potash in the soil. This has the effect of building up hard woody fibre in the branches and foliage. The varieties most likely to suffer are those which break earliest into growth. In this respect it is advisable to prune late in a hard winter. Where limited numbers of plants may be sheltered, a few bushes or ferns may be stuck in the ground to form a light covering, but it is essential that such a covering must allow for free circulation of air to be effective.

SUNBURN.—In many districts during the hot, dry summer months, sunburn is a regular cause of trouble and frequently plants are killed outright in this way. The evidences of sunburn will be found in browned and dead patches on the sunny side of a branch or trunk and if the injury is severe, the whole branch or the plant itself may be lost. To prevent damage of this kind, it is advisable to see the ground is kept moist as soon as a dry spell appears imminent. To be of any use, water must reach deep enough to affect the greater part of the root system and if possible the surface should be mulched afterwards. Heat waves are generally forecast from the weather bureau and special attention should be paid in these times.

HUMUS.—This has been aptly described as that portion of the soil formed by the decomposition of animal or vegetable matter. It is a valuable constituent of soils for several reasons. It increases the moisture holding capacity; it assists their mechanical conditions by improving tilth, and its deficiency may be noted by the tendency of the soil to form into hard concrete-like lumps. By darkening the colour of the soil it helps to absorb more heat, while it also encourages a healthy and ample supply of bacterial life to aid nitrification. Animal manure or vegetable matter should never be burnt unless diseased. Wherever possible, all material of this kind should be thrown into bins erected in an out of the way place. When one is filled a second should be started; and by the time this is finished the first may be ready for use. Decomposition may be hastened by keeping the heaps moist, while it is a distinct advantage to water the material with a liquid manure by dissolving a double handful of superphosphate in 4 gallons of water.

The most successful grower is the craftsman who is best able to assess and supply the full needs of his particular soil in respect of humus.

MULCHING.—In many districts rose growers are forced to depend on rainfall for preserving the life and development of their plants. During drought periods the roses suffer very considerably and frequently die right out in prolonged dry spells. Mulching consists in applying to the surface of the soil a coating of manure, fine straw, lawn clippings or some similar material. The mulch prevents undue evaporation, and thus conserves the natural soil moisture, making it possible to produce good growth and blooms with a minimum of water. The mulch may be applied just before the hot weather commences, and if left on the surface through the winter in cold climates it will help to reduce the liability to injury from heavy frost. It may be dug in after frosts are over, and will materially improve the soil by adding humus of which it

is being continually depleted. Woodheap refuse, sawdust and shavings are distinctly inadvisable, and may easily introduce serious disease.

FAILURES.—If the instructions already outlined have been carefully followed, the failures should be very few. Owing to lack of experience or indifferent preparation of soil, a small proportion of growers occasionally report lack of success. Invariably, when investigated, the failures may be traced to some of the following causes:—

- Loose or deep planting.
- Using manure at planting time.
- Excessive watering.
- Allowing roots to dry out after unpacking.
- Heavy frost.
- Acid soil due to failure to use lime in preparation.
- Lack of drainage, causing sodden soil conditions.
- Excessive animal manure, causing sourness.

Frequently the nurseryman is blamed for these faults, but it should be remembered that after all other orders have been filled, the stock left over is transplanted in the nursery under the worst possible conditions, and the loss rarely exceeds one per cent. This clearly demonstrates that the fault does not lie with the plants as a general rule.

LABELS.—After planting is finished, all paper labels should be removed, as when left on they frequently cause trouble through cutting into the stem or trunk as expansion through growth progresses. Sometimes valuable plants are quite ruined in this way before the string perishes. Where a permanent, easily visible record is required, galvanised hoop iron may be cut into lengths, and if one end is lightly smeared with white lead, the name may be written in lead pencil while the paint is still wet. Should this method not meet with approval, the names may be entered in a garden note book, which should record the name, number, or letter for each bed, and the position of each plant. Frequently aluminium embossed strips are offered for attaching to the plants, but as wire must be used for permanency there is the ever-present risk of damage through the wire cutting into the bark. These labels must also be regularly moved at pruning time, and their use is distinctly inadvisable unless attached to a wire or wooden support.

MANURING.—There is no complete manure, and it is necessary to use animal and chemical alternately to maintain soil fertility. Cow manure is generally considered the best, while the chemical manure should contain phosphoric acid, nitrogen, potash, and in smaller proportions, sulphur, magnesia, iron and lime, etc. A thoroughly well-tryed manure may be made up from the following formula by a noted English chemist:—“Tonk’s Manure.” 30 parts Nitrate of Potash (Saltpetre), 36 parts Superphosphate of Lime, 24 parts Sulphate of Lime (Gypsum), 6 parts Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts), 4 parts Sulphate of Iron. (This fertiliser may be obtained ready mixed from Taylors Ltd., Haymarket, Sydney). A good handful of this mixture, lightly sprinkled round each plant two or three times in the year, is generally a sufficient dressing. It should be stressed that chemical mixtures are only intended to supplement animal manures, and will never take their place, as they add no organic matter to the soil. Copious waterings are very necessary, as without these important details the best effect is not obtained. Sheep manure from draining yards after sheep have been dipped, often contains arsenic and should never be used for garden purposes.

Perfume has been described as the soul of the Rose.

LIME is an essential plant food and is to be found in varying proportions in all soils. Where soil is of limestone origin, liming will not be necessary, but in many districts where lime is naturally low, the application becomes an important and necessary practice. No general rule can be laid down, but heavy rainfall or watering and continual use of animal manure both tend to reduce the natural lime content. It may therefore be taken as a safe guide that the more natural manure (or organic matter) and water used, the more lime is needed. A healthy growth of clover may be taken as an indication of lime sufficiency as clover will not thrive in an acid soil. The best form is raw ground limestone as it does not burn out any organic matter and may be applied in larger quantities without causing chlorosis or yellowing of the foliage.

WHEN TO PICK.—All flowers should be picked early in the morning, the loose decorative blooms, just as the buds show colour and are on the point of opening. Remove all surplus foliage, scrape the bark from one side of the stem for the last two inches and place deeply in fresh water in the house away from strong sunlight for two or three hours before finally arranging. Full blooms must be allowed to open more before picking. Cut long stems and ensure good flowers in the next crop.

Roses received in good order and as usual the plants are such as should prove to be in every way successful. T.D.K., Hawthorn, Vict. 18/6/39.

The Rose trees and shrubs ordered arrived safely about three weeks ago. I have never seen any plants or trees so beautifully packed, they all opened up as fresh as the day they were packed after travelling over a thousand miles. Mrs. R.S.S., Springsure, Q'ld.

The hundred odd Roses recently purchased from you are growing very satisfactorily and we are more than pleased with the type of rose sent. L.G.A., Wentworthville. 3/7/39.

The Roses arrived last month in splendid condition and I have had 100% strike. T.K.P., Scottville, Q'ld. 10/6/39.

Just a note to thank you for the excellent manner in which the plants recently sent were packed. Could imagine they would arrive at the South Pole as they were. F.A.E., Springwood. 16/6/39.

Your Roses are, without question, of the highest standard procurable and it is a genuine pleasure to recommend them as there is no danger of you letting one down. E.J., Casino. 19/6/39.

Many thanks for prompt delivery. The Roses opened splendidly—just Hazlewood standard—and I am only sorry I have no more room for more at present. R.J.D., Greenwich. 23/6/39.

The recommendations from amateur societies are invaluable.

Equal Climatic Zones

The continent of Australia covers a very large area, but there are many places where conditions of rainfall, heat, cold, or other factors which go to make up climate, are near enough to be classed as equal. With the exception of soil, which may be modified or improved, it is a



fair thing to expect that plants which are a success in one part of a given zone will be equally successful in other parts of the same zone as far as climatic influences are concerned. So far from being a theory only, this contention is proved by practical results.

With this idea in mind, the officers of the Meteorological Bureau of Sydney were approached in 1923, and by their whole-hearted co-operation a climatological map of Australia was prepared, to guide as far as humanly possible plant lovers, so that many of the mistakes of planting unsuitable sorts might be avoided. As most of the horticultural energies centre round the capital cities, the divisions have been named after them.

It must be emphasised, however, that the divisions are approximate only, for it is quite impossible to indicate on any map the enormous number of purely local conditions caused by any one town's peculiar position and surroundings; also the very important question of soil varia-

A penny postcard will bring expert advice.

tions, and getting closer to home, the individual variations to be found in each garden according as the beds round a house face North, South, East or West. In this respect it is quite possible for a Sydney grower, for example, to select positions in his garden which more closely represent the conditions of Adelaide, Hobart, or Melbourne, than the average Sydney climate. The determination and treatment of these variations must be left to the wisdom of the enthusiast himself.

The main climatic controlling factors are frost, heat, humidity, and dryness, each in the double capacity of friend and foe to different plants.

The suitability of various plants to particular divisions will be noted throughout this catalogue by letters "A," "M," "B," etc., as the case may be, while "E" in the Rose section will signify that the variety is hardy everywhere.

Adelaide Zone "A"

This is easily the largest climatic division, extending well into all the States on the mainland. It is characterised by hot and dry summers and fairly severe winter conditions, combined with a low rainfall. The strong sunlight is very hard on the colour of blooms, and yellows particularly suffer during the summer months. The heat causes quick development and tends to reduce size so that the most satisfactory flowering seasons are spring and autumn. It is necessary frequently to protect plant stems against sunburn and see that plants do not suffer from lack of moisture. Roses which fade or which have scanty and weak petalage are not satisfactory generally, and selection should always be made of good rich colours and those of moderate to full petalage which should be of good substance. Varieties which burn or blue excessively should be discarded, as these faults are increased by the action of sunlight. The dry atmosphere is not without its compensations for black-spot and many fungus diseases are retarded and varieties like many of the Pernetiana family, which fail in humid climates, are quite satisfactory.

Associated with this climate is the frequent sudden change of temperature with its resultant encouragement of mildew, and best results are obtained with mildew resistant sorts. The nights are quite cool in comparison to moist climates and many trees and shrubs requiring even temperature do not thrive in consequence. When associated with heavy dew these conditions favour "balling" of "tissue paper petalled" Roses such as Natalie Bottner, Madame Jules Gravereaux, etc. This balling is caused by the petals becoming saturated with moisture and preventing the bloom opening. It usually occurs in very full varieties which have notoriously thin petals. An example of good substance which is quite the opposite may be found in Ophelia or Madame Butterfly.

Frosts are severe in winter, but do not prevent the successful growth of Oranges and many hardy evergreen shrubs. It is too dry, however, for many trees and plants requiring moist cool climates. Included in this division is a thin strip of country in N.S.W. between Sydney's moist coastal climate and the mountains, and represented by such towns as Liverpool, Windsor, Singleton, etc.

The National Rose Society of South Australia recommends the following (1939 vote):—

24 EXHIBITION ROSES.—Dame Edith Helen, Malar Ros, Mrs. David

Rose progress should aim at all-round excellence.

McKee, Crimson Glory, Fontanelle, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Lord Charlemont, Feu Pernet Ducher, Mrs. Charles Lamplough, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Mrs. Henry Morse, Sir Henry Segrave, Mrs. W. C. Egan, Mrs. Sam. McGredy, Golden Dawn, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Madame Jules Bouche, Hadley, Ethel Somerset, Capt. F. S. Harvey Cant, Mrs. R. D. McClure, Mrs. George Shawyer, Gorgeous, Lord Rossmore.

- 33 **GARDEN ROSES.**—President Herbert Hoover, Hadley, Lord Charlemont, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Daily Mail Scented, Emma Wright, William Orr, Angele Pernet, Shot Silk, Gaiety, Mrs. Sam. McGredy, Fontanelle, Golden Ophelia, Golden Emblem, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Luna, Una Wallace, President Macia, The Queen Alexandra, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Madame Abel Chatenay, Ville de Paris, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Florence L. Izzard, McGredy's Triumph, Condesa de Sastago, Comtesse Vandal, Sir Henry Segrave, Heinrich Wendland, Autumn, Imperial Potentate, Etoile de Hollande.
- 11 **DECORATIVE ROSES.**—Emma Wright, Mrs. Phillip Russell, Betty Uprichard, Comtesse de Castilleja, Ville de Paris, Sunny South, Angele Pernet, Lady Mary Elizabeth, Cuba, Federico Casas, Sunstar.
- 17 **CLIMBING ROSES.**—Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Mabel Morse, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Fontanelle, Clb. Shot Silk, Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Clb. Lord Charlemont, Clb. Lorraine Lee, Clb. Mrs. Henry Winnett, Lady Gowrie, Kitty Kininmonth, Miss Marion Manifold.
- 16 **NEWER ROSES.**—Malar Ros, Lady Huntingfield, Rising Sun, Angels Mateu, Silver Jubilee, Editor McFarland, Mary Hart, Brasier, McGredy's Triumph, Warrawee, Freia, Sweetness, Rex Anderson, Condesa de Sastago, Cathrine Kordes, Rotary Lyon.

Brisbane Zone "B"

This climatic zone extends from about Grafton in New South Wales almost to Rockhampton, and inland just as far as the tropical conditions prevail. In many respects it is very similar to the Rockhampton zone except that the conditions are not quite so intense, and some of the ultra tropical subjects do not thrive as well as they do in the more northern section.

This division is characterised by warm, even, humid conditions in summer and mild winters, with very little frost. Nearly all tropical fruits, such as Bananas, Custard Apples, Mangoes and Pawpaws do well, and growth continues almost all the year round. All blooms develop quickly, while Black Spot and Scale diseases find a congenial atmosphere.

It is too hot for many deciduous trees and shrubs and too moist for others. It is essentially an evergreen division, while the even temperature is not so conducive to mildew, and the varieties of Roses which "ball" in colder climates are quite successful here.

In selecting Roses single and loose bodied sorts should be avoided, also those unduly liable to Black Spot, which include all the Pernetianas,

Attack pests promptly.

unless grown on rich volcanic soils which discount the tendency to leaf diseases and soft immature growths so liable to die back. Vigour of growth is very necessary, but the mildew and balling faults of others may be overlooked. The very dark reds will probably burn in summer, but will be quite satisfactory in the winter blooming.

Included in this division are scattered spots which are almost frost free, like Sydney Harbour foreshores, Palm Beach and parts of Gosford, Wyong, etc.

The National Rose Society of Queensland issues the following lists for the Brisbane Zone:—

- 18 **EXHIBITION ROSES.**—Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Frau Karl Druschki, Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren, Clb. Ophelia, Priscilla, Cathrine Kordes, Crimson Glory, Elegante, Maman Cochet, Dame Edith Helen, Clb. Columbia, Golden Dawn, Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Hadley, Editor McFarland, White Maman Cochet, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Mrs. Herbert Stevens.
- 18 **GARDEN ROSES.**—Red Radiance, Radiance, Laurent Carle, Antoine Rivoire, Etoile de Hollande, Hadley, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Editor McFarland, Madame Abel Chatenay, Golden Ophelia, W. R. Smith, Golden Dawn, Daily Mail Scented, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Lady Alice Stanley, Mev. G. A. Van Rossem, Joyous Cavalier, Sunny South.
- 18 **CLIMBING ROSES.**—Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Etoile de Hollande, Clb. Souvenir de Madame Boulet, Clb. Mrs. Dunlop Best, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Lord Charlemont, Sachsengruss, Clb. Madam Abel Chatenay, Clb. Golden Ophelia.

Hobart Zone "H"

This climate closely resembles in many ways that of the milder parts of England. Compared to other Australian Zones, the hours of sunshine per annum recorded over a period of twenty-seven years were 1,886, as against 2,811 for Perth. Rainfall varies very considerably from about 15 inches yearly to 150 inches for the north-west coast of Tasmania.

Similarly, altitude varies from sea level to 5000 feet, but taking the climate generally, it may be compared to the best districts of England. English flowers, fruit and shrubs flourish, while the favourable weather conditions promote better colour in blooms and foliage than in other capitals.

In Roses the singles and semi-doubles do well, unless specially liable to mildew, while sorts liable to ball through over-petalage should be avoided. Pernetianas are only fairly successful.

Inland Zone "I"

This may be fully described as an intensification of Adelaide conditions, and gardening is a much more difficult proposition in consequence. Only the hardiest varieties recommended for Adelaide should be tried.

A glue spray will remove sooty mould.

Melbourne Zone "M"

Midway between Adelaide and Hobart in general characteristics, this division is usually marked by a hot, dry summer, but with more cloud than Adelaide, which favours better colour in blooms and makes the growing of the loose, decorative roses worth while. It receives rather more rain than Adelaide, and humidity is, on the average, higher, which in some seasons favours Black Spot. The growing season is shorter than in other meteorological divisions, except Hobart. Nearly all English trees and fruits (including many berry fruits such as raspberries, black and red currants) flourish. In a few favoured places Lemons are grown, but it cannot be classed as typical Citrus country, and, except in a few places, it is too cold for oranges and many tender ornamental evergreens. Pernetianas are fairly successful, but varieties liable to ball, blue, or mildew excessively should be avoided.

There are two official recommendations for this climate. The first is the vote taken periodically by the "Argus" and headed Best Roses, irrespective of class.

BEST 36 GARDEN ROSES.—Lorraine Lee, Etoile de Hollande, Ophelia, Shot Silk, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Talisman, Sunny South, Golden Emblem, Madame Butterfly, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Dame Edith Helen, Lady Hillingdon, Golden Dawn, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Madame Abel Chatenay, William Orr, Mrs. Bryce Allan, President Herbert Hoover, Madame Edouard Herriot, Souv. de Madame Boulet, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Daily Mail Scented, Rapture, Mrs. George Geary, Angele Pernet, Ville de Paris, Mrs. Sam. McGredy, Sallie Lewis, Charles P. Kilham, Golden Gleam, General MacArthur, Madame Jules Bouche, Sir Henry Segrave, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Una Wallace, Mrs. George Shawyer, Columbia.

BEST 18 CLIMBING ROSES.—Black Boy, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Lorraine Lee, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Miss Marion Manifold, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Shot Silk, Clb. Etoile de Hollande, Clb. Souv. de Madame Boulet, Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Clb. Golden Emblem, Kitty Kininmonth, Countess of Stradbroke, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Jessie Clark, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Souv. de Leonie Viennot.

The National Rose Society of Victoria issues the following lists for the Melbourne Zone:—

24 EXHIBITION ROSES.—Dame Edith Helen, Fontanelle, Sir Henry Segrave, William Orr, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Crimson Glory, Malar Ros, Mrs. Geo. Geary, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Mrs. T. Roosevelt, Golden Dawn, Mad. Jules Bouche, Nellie Parker, Una Wallace, Rouge Mallerin, Alex Hill Gray, Molly Bligh, Editor McFarland, William Moore, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Julia Countess of Dartry, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Mrs. Herbert Stevens.

24 GARDEN ROSES.—Lorraine Lee, Crimson Glory, Mev. G. A. Van Rossem, Etoile de Holland, William Orr, Ophelia, Mrs. Geo. Geary, Lady Hillingdon, Sallie Lewis, Golden Emblem, Picture, Mrs. Bryce Allan, President H. Hoover, Shot Silk, Rapture, Talisman, Comtesse Vandal, Editor McFarland, Mme. P. S. Du Pont, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Fontanelle, Sunny South, Imperial Potentate, Golden Dawn.

6 WICHURAIANA ROSES.—Greta Fey, Bushfire, Dorothy Perkins, Excelsa, American Pillar, Sanders White.

Surface Watering encourages Black Spot.

- 24 **NEWER ROSES.**—Rouge Mallerin, Silver Jubilee, Mrs. Verschuren (R.M.S. Queen Mary), Crimson Glory, Texas Centennial, William Moore, J. H. Bruce, Maison Pernet Ducher, President Boone, Condesa de Sastago, Comtesse Vandal, Leading Lady, Faience, Rose d'Amour, Better Times, Gerald Hardy, Malar Ros, McGredy's Yellow, Elite, Beatrice McGregor, Will Rogers, King Alexander I, Rotary Lyon, McGredy's Pink.
- 12 **CLIMBING ROSES.**—Clg. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clg. Lorraine Lee, Clg. Etoile de Holland, Blackboy, Miss Marion Manifold, Clg. Souv. de Mad. Bouillet, Clg. Shot Silk, Clg. Ophelia, Pauls Scarlet Climber, Mermaid, Souv. de Claudius Denoyel, Clg. Daily Mail Scented.
- 12 **POLYANTHA ROSES.** — Golden Salmon Superieur, Ellen Poulsen, Gloire du Midi, Rufus, Cameo, Lady Reading, Karen Poulsen, Baby Betty, Our Allies, Chatillon, Orange Triumph, Jacques Carroy.

Mountain Zone "MT"

This embraces the parts in which snow is a regular, or possible visitor each winter. In some respects it is similar to Hobart. All English trees and fruits luxuriate, and it is generally classed as typical cherry and apple country. The summer, with few exceptions, is short, hot and dry, with cool nights. Planting and pruning are rendered more difficult by reason of the late and early frosts. Only the hardiest evergreens are successful. Adelaide list of roses is recommended, but care should be taken to exclude sorts excessively liable to mildew, ball, or blue.

Those who like the full petalled Roses should make a selection from the list recommended for Adelaide, while the singles and semi-doubles where these are preferred may be picked from the Melbourne suggestions.

Care should be exercised, however, to avoid the very double sorts, as these varieties take longer to develop, and frequently spoil through balling.

Perth Zone "P"

Perth is famed for its clear, blue skies and intense sunlight. In many respects this Zone is similar to Adelaide, but with a bigger rainfall. The weather is largely influenced by a cold, southern ocean current washing the coast. The peculiarities are a short, rainy winter, and hot, dry summer. Generally speaking, the trees, fruits and roses of Adelaide may be considered successful in this division.

The National Rose Society of Western Australia issued the following lists for the Perth Zone:—

- 18 **EXHIBITION ROSES.**—Dame Edith Helen, Lord Charlemont, Una Wallace, America, Phoebe, Fontanelle, Cathrine Kordes, McGredy's Ivory, E. G. Hill, Hadley, Briarcliff, Editor McFarland, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, Ethel Somerset, Sir Henry Segrave, Golden Dawn, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren.
- 14 **RECENT INTRODUCTIONS.**—W. E. Chaplin, Rouge Mallerin, Malar Ros, McGredy's Yellow, Condesa de Sastago, Amalia Jung, Catalonia, Christopher Stone, Duquesa de Penaranda, Viktoria Adelheid, William Moore, Crimson Glory, E. G. Hill, K. A. Viktoria.

Protect all insect friends.

24 GARDEN ROSES.—Una Wallace, Hadley, Talisman, Pres. H. Hoover, Heinrich Wendland, Hinrich Gaede, Mrs. Sam. McGredy, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Madame Pierre S. du Pont, Captain F. S. Harvey Cant, Comtesse Vandal, Ophelia or Madame Butterfly, McGredy's Scarlet, Cathrine Kordes, Golden Ophelia, Etoile de Hollande, Gipsy Lass, Picture, Dorina Neave, White Ensign, Caledonia, Mrs. Bryce Allan, E. G. Hill, K. A. Viktoria.

12 CLIMBING ROSES.—Clb. Lord Charlemont, Clb. Rose Marie, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Shot Silk, Clb. Souv. de Madame Boulet, Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. Wilhelm Kordes, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Golden Ophelia.

POLYANTHA ROSES.—Gloria Mundi, Ideal, Ellen Poulsen, Goldlachs, Paul Crampel, Fireglow, Else Poulsen.

As Perth approximates Adelaide conditions more than any other capital, the list for "A" is a good guide for further sorts.

Rockhampton Zone "R"

The Rockhampton Zone extends from the town of that name northward as far as the tropic influence prevails, and then westward, following the coast-line to Darwin. The characteristics of this division are hot and steamy summers with very heavy rainfall, and winters of a particularly mild character, with so little frost that tropical plants are quite successful. In other respects it is very much like Brisbane, and the recommendations of the Queensland Rose Society will indicate suitable kinds. So long as the purchaser safeguards himself by omitting weak-growing and single or semi-double varieties, and most of the Pernetiana family, there will be no fear of picking unsuitable sorts.

Sydney Zone "S"

A thin strip of sub-tropical, coastal country extending from Eden in the South to Grafton in the North, this division may be described as a modification of Brisbane conditions, and is dominated all through the growing season by humid, easterly breezes. Contrary to Perth, this coast is favoured with a warm ocean current from the North, and equable conditions, comparatively speaking, are the result. Sudden changes of temperature do not reach the intensity of Adelaide, and mildew is not so pronounced, but Black Spot has to be reckoned with. Bluing and balling, although faults, do not reach the intensity experienced in other divisions. It is most important in selecting Roses to avoid those extremely liable to Black Spot, also those of pronounced Pernetiana origin.

Typical fruits are Oranges, Lemons, summer fruits and a few sorts of Apples. It is not hot enough for many of Brisbane's tropical fruits and shrubs, nor cold enough for cherries, and too moist for those plants rejoicing in a dry atmosphere.

Climbers are often pruned after flowering.

Recommendations by the National Rose Society of N.S.W.
1939 Vote. Compiled by a Special Committee for the Sydney Zone.

GARDEN ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A Garden Rose is one that should be of vigorous growth, disease resistant, carry good foliage, be free and continuous blooming, holding its flowers on firm stems, and the flowers should preferably have at least three rows of petals, and be fragrant.

THE BEST 18 GARDEN ROSES.—Radiance, Red Radiance, Etoile de Hollande, Editor McFarland, Crimson Glory, Talisman, Madame Butterfly, Gaiety, Rose Marie, President Herbert Hoover, Golden Dawn, Souv. de Madame Boulet, E. G. Hill, Madame Pierre S. du Pont, Picture, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Warrawee, Korovo.

THE SECOND BEST 18 GARDEN ROSES.—Mrs. Charles J. Bell, Shot Silk, Una Wallace, Columbia, Sunny South, Lady Hillingdon, McGredy's Scarlet, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Golden Ophelia, Ambassador, Elizabeth of York, Madame Abel Chatenay, Betty Uprichard, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, K. A. Viktoria, Sir Henry Segrave, Matador, Elite.

DECORATIVE ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A Decorative Rose should be small and dainty as in Madame Cecil Brunner or Maman Turbat; single as in Irish Fireflame; or loose and elegant, with preferably not more than three rows of large petals, as in Gwen Nash or Red Letter Day.

THE BEST 12 DECORATIVE ROSES.—Talisman, Dainty Bess, Daily Mail Scented, Irish Fireflame, Sunny South, Ambassador, Gaiety, Picture, Lleida, President Herbert Hoover, Angele Pernet, Lady Hillingdon.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A true climber should continue its habit of climbing from previous year's wood, as in the Climbing Maman Cochet.

THE BEST 18 CLIMBING ROSES.—Clb. Souv. de Madame Boulet, Clb. Rose Marie, Clb. Shot Silk, Clb. Etoile de Hollande, Clb. Mrs. Dunlop Best, Clb. Madame Second Weber, Clb. Madame Butterfly, Clb. Talisman, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Lady Sylvia, Clb. President H. Hoover, Clb. Golden Dawn, Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. Red Radiance, Clb. Lady Hillingdon.

THE BEST 6 CLIMBING POLYANTHA OR WICHURAIANA ROSES.—Paul's Scarlet Climber, Blaze, Clb. Cecile Brunner, American Pillar, Dorothy Perkins, Excelsa.

THE BEST 6 DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.—Ellen Poulsen, Gloria Mundi, Kirsten Poulsen, Paul Crampel, Orange Triumph, Cecile Brunner.

THE BEST 24 EXHIBITION ROSES.—Dame Edith Helen, Crimson Glory, Mrs. Charles Lamplough, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Golden Dawn, Francis Scott Key, Madame Butterfly, Cathrine Kordes, Una Wallace, Priscilla, Editor McFarland, Malar Ros, Sir Henry Segrave, Feu Pernet Ducher, Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. George Shawyer, Comtesse Vandal, Sachsengruss, K. A. Viktoria, Leading Lady, Ophelia, Mother's Day, Mrs. Warren E. Lenon, White Maman Cochet.

New Australian Roses

The following varieties raised by Alister Clark, Esq., "Glenara", Bulla, Victoria, are a further contribution to the oft repeated theme of Australian roses for Australian climates. With a true rose lover's enthusiasm for his life's work, Mr. Clark has presented the profits from our sales of these roses to the National Rose Societies of New South Wales and Victoria.

JEAN RENTON (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1940).—No rose could be more free with its pretty yellow flowers well held on a glorious bush. It always looks well furnished with flowers and foliage and is a garden ornament. First prize seedling at the Melbourne Autumn Show, 1939. 3/6 each.

LADY MANN (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1940).—Health, freedom and beauty mark this rose as a great gain. The foliage is beautiful, and the flowers, which are produced in abundance practically throughout the year, are rosy salmon. The raiser prefers it to Lorraine Lee which was one of its parents. Making a large bush, it should be ideal as a hedge. 3/6 each.

LADY MILLER (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1940).—A dark rich red rose of good constitution, well formed, sweet and perpetual and thoroughly tested. 3/6 each.

LORNA ANDERSON (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1940).—A most striking red rose, sweet and well formed. First prize seedling Melbourne, April, 1938. 3/6 each.

MARY RUSSELL (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1940).—This very fine red rose is of the largest size, well formed and most striking. Extra good. 3/6 each.

MRS. HAROLD ALSTON (Clb. H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1940).—A beautiful healthy pink addition to the pillar or climbing roses. First prize Melbourne, Spring, 1939. Refined and free. 3/6 each.

NANCY WILSON (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1940).—A fine pink rose well held and free. Very lovely. A seedling from Antoine Rivoire. 3/6 each.

SIR ARTHUR STREETON (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1940).—A lovely soft shade of pink, well formed and free. Thoroughly tried and recommended. 3/6 each.

VALERIE PURVES (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1940).—A really sweet rose of vivid pink with well shaped blooms produced on the typical vigorous, healthy Glenara growth. This variety has been thoroughly tested. 3/6 each.

Vigorous constitution is essential in new and old roses.

New Roses, 1940

New roses are ready from May to August, and only dwarf budded plants are available, as standard stocks are usually too scarce to work with more or less unproved kinds.

Owing to the early declaration of war in September, the number of new roses to reach Australia is much less than in previous years. The raiser's original description much condensed is given first, and our comments on the performance of the variety under Australian conditions is added in italics.

ANNIE DREVET (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1938).—Long deep golden yellow buds which show an inner face of rich vermilion red when fully open. The growth is vigorous with strong stems. 4/- each.
An attractive colour but blooms have only 15 petals.

BURGUNDY (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1939).—Full double blooms with large evenly arranged petals of rich burgundy red. The growth is vigorous with abundant foliage. 4/- each.
Summer colour lacks character. May improve in autumn. 25 petals.

CALIFORNIA (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1937).—Large long pointed buds opening to semi-double flowers of uniform ruddy gold. The growth is vigorous and rather spreading and is covered with large glossy foliage. 4/- each.
Semi-double blooms of 15-20 petals. No pronounced difference so far to other varieties.

DR. F. G. CHANDLER (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1939).—The buds are long and pointed and are carried on strong erect stems, opening to large fairly full blooms of good texture. The colour is bright crimson scarlet of an even shade, while the flowers have the true old rose fragrance. Growth and habit are excellent. 4/- each.
Colour not impressive and fades badly. 20 petals.

ETERNA GIOVANEZZA (ETERNAL YOUTH) (H.T.) (D. Aicardi, 1937).—Extra large double flowers of light pink heavily suffused orange salmon. The colour is unusually lasting, while the blooms are borne on long strong stems with abundant foliage. 5/- each.
Superb size, shape and colour. Moderate fragrance and good upright growth. A splendid variety.

GRAND DUCHESSE CHARLOTTE (H.T.) (Ketten, 1938).—The outer petals are reddish brown showing a bright tomato red interior when the blooms open. The size and shape are good, while the variety has excellent lasting qualities. Vigorous bushy growth and large glossy green leaves resistant to all diseases. 4/- each.
So far vigorous growth appears to be the main quality.

KATHLEEN KENNEDY (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1939).—Rich salmon carmine flushed pink and orange shading to salmon carmine as the flowers open. The blooms are large and shapely and are carried on strong stems. 4/- each.
A good description. 40 petals.

MADAME BOLLAERT (H.T.) (C. Chambard, 1938).—Long coral red buds opening to large, double flowers of vermilion carmine shaded

Pernetiana varieties are not usually suitable for sandy soils.

capucine red. The vigorous bushy growth is clothed with beautiful large bronze foliage highly resistant to disease. 4/- each.
Like a richer and better Charles P. Kilham. 30-35 petals. Very promising.

MADAME COUBES (H.T.) (F. Meilland, 1938).—The shapely buds are tinted glowing orange which passes to yellowish salmon. The blooms are double, of perfect shape and agreeably fragrant. 4/- each.
General impression yellowish salmon. 40 petals.

MRS. PAUL J. HOWARD (Clb. H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1936).—Large double, unusually fragrant, brilliant crimson blooms carried on long stems. The growth is very vigorous with dark bronze green foliage, while the flowers are produced in spring and again in autumn. 5/- each.
Vigorous healthy climber which has not flowered yet.

NONIN (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1938).—Golden yellow shapely blooms which are very large and full, carried on long strong stems. They are deliciously fragrant while the splendid growth is covered with healthy glossy foliage. 4/- each.
A promising variety with 35 petals. Description correct.

NUMA FEY (H.T.) (A. Richards, 1938).—Extra large perfectly formed blooms of salmon orange shading to rosy salmon with paler edges. The growth is vigorous and particularly floriferous. 4/- each.
Superb shape, good growth and colour. 50 petals.

POINSETTIA (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1938).—Long pointed buds, opening to large double shapely flowers of bright scarlet. The fragrance is only slight while the foliage is glossy green produced on vigorous shoots. 5/- each.
Vivid colour which lasts well. The shape and growth are excellent, with large, leathery foliage. 35-45 petals.

ROME GLORY (H.T.) (D. Aicardi, 1937).—Good clear red which becomes brighter in the centre. This variety has been described as a red Dame Edith Helen but with a larger bloom and stronger growth, retaining the same habit and fragrance of the older variety. 5/- each.
A good exhibition rose with 60-70 petals. Not as full as Dame Edith Helen and not the same type of fragrance. The colour is variable and often cerise in summer.

THE DOCTOR (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1936).—Large buds, opening to double to semi-double blooms of rich satiny pink of a very pleasing shade. The foliage is light green, while the growth is good with continuous blooming. 5/- each.
Good growth, pleasing colour, splendid shape with 35-40 large broad petals. A beautiful variety.

WILDWOOD (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1937).—Semi-double long lasting blooms of mingled gold, salmon and bronze. The growth is vigorous while the foliage is glossy, light green and wrinkled. 5/- each.
A true decorative with 25 petals and a lovely colour. Good clean growth.

Apply Lime two weeks before planting.

New Roses, 1939

Last year the novelty list included the descriptions of over seventy varieties, and there were still some which arrived after the catalogue had gone to press. After two years' experience with these Roses, we have reduced the list to what we believe to be the very best. It is quite possible that an extended trial will show some of those left out in a more favourable light, when they will again be listed. Possibly even some of those now included may be dropped at a later date. Still, as far as possible, only those worthy of trial and those definitely proved successful are included this year. Rose lovers are urged to report success or failure of any new or old roses in the various zones, so that the common good will benefit, and Garden Craft in Australia will reach a higher plane.

Price, except where otherwise marked, 2/6 each, 27/- per dozen.

Postage or freight extra.

CAPTAIN BLIGH (H.T.) (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1939), F.3.—Long shapely buds opening to fully double blooms of garden exhibition standard. The colour is silvery rose inside with a cochineal carmine reverse shaded deeper towards the base, while the growth and freedom of bloom are first class. E. 2/6 each.

CHIEFTAIN (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1936), F.3.—Large, refined blooms of a bright red colour which does not readily fade. The flowers are produced on long, strong stems, while the foliage is healthy and the growth vigorous. Recommended. E. 2/6 each.

COMTESSE ANNE DE BRUCE (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1937), 3.—Soft salmon pink bud of elegant form, opening into a loosely built flower of deep coral orange. The growth and habit are excellent. E. 2/6 each.

CONTRAST (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1937), F.3.—Long buds opening to double flowers with a high centre, china pink and bronze on the inner face, white and bronze on the reverse of the petal. A unique colour and a high class exhibition sort. E. 2/6 each.

CROWN OF GOLD (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1937), F.3.—Large, long pointed buds, opening to large, double flowers with a high centre, deep gold shading to lemon yellow at the edges of the petals. Colour fades to almost white in summer and is best in autumn. E. 2/6 each.

CYNTHIA (H.T.) (Verschuren Pechtold, 1934), F.3.—A free blooming variety of rich oriental red like a highly coloured Padre but with 30-40 petals. A good bedding sort. Recommended. E. 2/6 each.

DIANA ALLEN (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1939), 2.—Unique in style and ever-blooming qualities, this sturdy dwarf rose is a boon to the florist. Every shoot carries flowers resembling small carnations of beautiful rosy pink shading to salmon pink with yellow base. It should be planted in the foreground in quantity. E. 2/- each, 18/- dozen.

DON BRADMAN (H.T.) (Wheatcroft, 1938), F.3. — Long shapely blooms with 40-50 petals, coppery claret fading to silvery pink. E. 2/6 each.

"Novelty" should mean Improvement.

- EDITOR STEWART** (Clb. H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1939), 5.—A beautiful intense crimson bloom with large wavy petals and attractive young foliage. The colour withstood the tremendous heat of January, 1939, and the variety is considered by Mr. Clark to be one of his most satisfactory seedlings. E. 2/6 each.
- ELEGANCE** (Clb. H.T.) (Brownells, 1938), F.6.—Large, double, china-tea scented flowers of a sparkling spectrum yellow. When fully open the outer petals are cream and the heart of the flower is a bright yellow. The blooms are carried on very stiff stems, while the growth is vigorous and upright and the dark shiny green foliage resistant to mildew and black spot. E. 2/6 each.
- EMILE CRAMON** (H.T.) (C. Chambard, 1937), 2.—Long coppery red bud, opening to a large flower of coppery carmine shaded chrome yellow. A vigorous and erect bush, with large, healthy, dark green foliage. A.H.M.Mts.P. 2/6 each.
- ERIC B. MEE** (Pernt.) (Mee, 1937), F.3.—Best described as a deep pink Mrs. A. R. Barraclough with the same shape and growth. A.H.M.Mts.P. 2/6 each.
- FACKEL** (H.T.) (Max Krause, 1937), F.3.—A well formed, pointed bud, opening to a double flower of crimson red shaded black. The blooms are lightly fragrant, while the growth is vigorous and healthy. Recommended. E. 2/6 each.
- FORST** (H.T.) (Max Krause, 1937), F.3.—Long buds which open to rather flat flowers of a brilliant red. The growth is vigorous and upright, while the blooms have a rich sweet scent. Recommended. E. 2/6 each.
- FRITZ HOGER** (H.T.) (Kordes, 1934), F.3.—Large, long pointed bud, opening to a double, high centred flower of pure crimson. The growth is vigorous, upright and healthy. Recommended. E. 2/6 each.
- GLUCKSKIND** (H.T.) (Berger, 1935), F.3.—Large, perfectly formed; deep pink flowers which are richly fragrant. A deeply coloured Priscilla. Recommended. E. 2/6 each.
- GOLDEN STATE** (H.T.) (F. Meilland, 1937), F.3.—Large, fragrant, golden yellow blooms veined carmine on the reverse of the petals. The growth is fairly vigorous with reddish wood. E. 2/6 each.
- GOLDEN TALISMAN** (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1931), F.3.—Large, double, slightly fragrant, golden yellow blooms produced on long stems. A sport of Talisman with more petals. Darker than Souvenir and a good bedding variety. Recommended. E. 2/6 each.
- GOVERNOR PHILLIP** (Clb. H.T.) (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1939), F.6.—A vigorous, healthy climber producing high class, rich ruby red exhibition blooms which are flushed dark paeony red and are sometimes almost black. An improvement on George Dickson as it has stronger stems and healthy foliage. Rich sweet scent. E. 2/6 each.
- GRANAT** (H.T.) (Max Krause, 1937), F.3.—Velvety black-red bud, opening to a shapely flower of blackish red. The growth is very vigorous, with good healthy foliage. Rich sweet scent. Highly recommended. E. 2/6 each.

- GUINEE (Cib. H.T.) (Mallerin, 1937), F.6.**—An outstanding climber with large, semi-double, deep blackish red flowers with a velvety sheen, borne in small clusters of two or three together. The blooms are fully four inches across, are richly fragrant, and have elegantly waved petals. E. 2/6 each.
- HECTOR DEANE (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1938), F.2.**—Shapely blooms of medium size with a general impression of cochineal carmine. The growth is moderate. A.H.M.Mts.P. 2/6 each.
- HOME SWEET HOME (H.T.) (Wood & Ingram, 1936), F.3.**—Rich velvety pink, semi-double, globular blooms which lack shape but last well when cut. Rich sweet scent. E. 2/6 each.
- INDIAN SUMMER (Cib. H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1937), F.6.**—Extremely large, double blooms of rich burnt orange streaked red, produced on long stems. The flowers are somewhat like President H. Hoover but even richer in colour. E. 2/6 each.
- JESSIE SEGRAVE (H.T.) (Mee, 1937), 3.**—The inner face of the petal is scarlet on a deep chrome base, while the outer petal is a lighter colour. E. 2/6 each.
- LADY CAHN (H.T.) (J. Gaujard, 1937), F.3.**—Long buds, opening to full flowers of apricot yellow veined with a darker shade. The growth is vigorous and healthy. Highly recommended. E. 2/6 each.
- LADY EDGEWORTH DAVID (H.T.) (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1939), F.3.**—A lovable mixture of malmaison rose shaded with dawn pink of soft and gentle dignity. Has many petals and a delightful bud. It grows and flowers well and is a welcome addition to the garden while it is sometimes up to show standard. E. 2/6 each.
- LEMANIA (H.T.) (Heizman, 1937), F.3.**—A shapely bloom of dark red with a richer centre. The growth is vigorous and healthy. Rich sweet fragrance. E. 2/6 each.
- LILETTE MALLERIN (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1937), F.3.**—Long buds, opening to semi-double decorative flowers of a most beautiful combination of crimson pink, the reverse of the petals being creamy yellow. Healthy, vigorous plants and pronounced freedom of bloom. Recommended. E. 2/6 each.
- LISE PALAIS (H.T.) (J. Gaujard, 1937), F.3.**—Large, full blooms of beautiful coppery salmon. The growth is very vigorous and healthy. Highly recommended. E. 2/6 each.
- MADAME HENRI GUILLOT (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1937), F.3.**—Attractive blooms which open rather flat like a Camellia. The colour is cochineal carmine with a flesh pink reverse. Good healthy growth. Recommended. E. 2/6 each.
- MADAME JEAN GAUJARD (Pernt.) (J. Gaujard, 1937), F.3.**—An outstanding variety with golden yellow petals having a deep salmon pink reverse. The blooms are of ideal form and are carried on long, firm stems, while they hold their colour well. Recommended. E. 2/6 each.

MAJOR SHELLEY (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1937), F.3.—Long pointed

Nearly 200 varieties of New Roses are distributed annually.

buds, opening to unusually large, high centred flowers of rich crimson scarlet. The colour is brilliant and long lasting, while the growth is very vigorous. Richly fragrant blooms of garden exhibition type. E. 2/6 each.

MAJORCA (Pernt.) (P. Dot, 1938), F.3.—Shapely buds, opening to flowers of intense geranium red flushed orange. Its bushy habit and freedom of bloom make it a fine bedding variety. E. 2/6 each.

MRS. GEORGIA CHOBE (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1937), F.3.—Long pointed bud, opening to large, double, richly fragrant, high centred flower of a uniform light pink. Recommended. E. 2/6 each.

MRS. MABEL V. SOCHA (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1935). F.3.—Enormous, richly fragrant, lemon yellow blooms on long stems. Recommended. E. 2/6 each.

MRS. TOM WHITEHEAD (H.T.) (Whitehead, 1938), F.3. — Large, double blooms of exhibition standard. The colour is creamy white with yellow at the base of the petals. E. 2/6 each.

PATRICK ANDERSON (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1938), F.3.—Medium sized, rose pink blooms of good shape, produced on vigorous and healthy stems. E. 2/6 each.

POULSEN'S YELLOW (H. Poly.) (Poulsen, 1938), 3.—Rich orange yellow buds which open to semi-double, clear yellow flowers which fade to white. This variety is valued as a new break in Polyantha colour and for its pronounced disease resistance. Further rich yellow and orange shades with similar healthy growth are urgently wanted. E. 2/- each, 18/- dozen.

PRESIDENT FERIER (Pernt.) (Gaujard, 1938), F.3.—A free flowering, fragrant variety of coppery orange flushed with yellow at the base of the petals. A.H.M.Mts.P. 2/6 each.

RED GUARD (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1935), F.3.—Shapely, double flowers of dark blood red. The plants are very vigorous, while the blooms are produced on long, strong stems. E. 2/6 each.

REINE ASTRID (H.T.) (Gaujard, 1938), 2.—Shapely blooms of capucine red outside with a yellow reverse. 2/6 each.

ROI ALEXANDER (H.T.) (J. Gaujard, 1937), F.3.—Reddish copper in the bud, opening to golden copper with a yellow base. The blooms are large and full but open rather flat. The colours are unusually rich and very attractive, while the reddish wood enhances the beauty of this variety. Recommended. E. 2/6 each.

ROTE MEV. G. A. VAN ROSSEM (Pernt.) (W. Kordes, 1934), F.3.—A red sport from Mev. G. A. van Rossem. Nasturtium red, fragrant, double blooms with a little yellow on the reverse of the petals. E. 2/6 each.

ROTE RAPTURE (H.T.) (Weber, 1934), F.3.—A sport of Rapture which though darker pink than the parent variety cannot claim to be a true red in this climate. A welcome addition. E. 2/6 each.

RUDOLPH ALEXANDER SCHRODER (H.T.) (W. Kordes, 1930), F.3.—Large, double, fragrant white blooms which have a tint of lemon in the centre. After the style of Madame Jules Bouche but with more petals. E. 2/6 each.

SENATEUR POTIE (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1937), F.3.—Intense orange, semi-double blooms which will prove valuable in the decorative section. The growth is good. E. 2/6 each.

SIRIUS (Clb. H.T.) (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1939), F.6. — Refined blooms of deep cherry red with a lighter centre. The flowers are very fragrant with first class exhibition and garden value. E. 2/6 each.

SNOW WHITE (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1938), F.3.—A sweet scented white rose of large size and good form with most blooms showing a green tinge. The foliage is healthy and vigorous. A good exhibition type. E. 2/6 each.

VAINQUEUR (H.T.) (E. Heizmann, 1937), F.3.—Large, dark blood red, sweetly scented blooms which lose their colour badly during the hot weather. E. 2/6 each.

VILLE D'ANGERS (H.T.) (Delaunay, 1934), F.3.—Long buds, opening to large, semi-double flowers of pure currant red. The blooms are freely produced on long stems, while the growth is vigorous and healthy. Recommended. E. 2/6 each.

VILLE DE SAVERNE (Pernt.) (E. Heizmann, 1937), F.3.—Vermilion red shaded velvety maroon and yellow. A very attractive, shapely bloom with plenty of colour. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

WALTER BENTLEY (Pernt.) (Robinson, 1938), 3.—Extra large, shapely blooms of coppery orange pink and evidently a seedling or sport of Mrs. Sam McGredy. If this variety does not develop any weakness of growth it should be a wonderful addition to the exhibition list. A.H.M.Mts.P. 3/6 each.

W. H. DUNALLAN (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1939), F.3.—Dazzling fiery red blooms produced on vigorous stems which are clothed with healthy foliage. This variety stands wet particularly well, while it is also richly fragrant. E. 2/6 each.

We can also supply the following varieties:—Ampere, Dickson's Bouquet, Dickson's Delight, Edith Mary Mee, Juliette van Bueningen, Lady Nutting, Lawrence of Arabia, Madame Lucien Perrier, Mauna Loa, Mrs. William Sprott, Neon, Nottingham, Prince Bernhardt, Princess Amedee de Broglie, Radio, Ramon Bach, Rostock, Sarah Darley and Souv. de Lilette. 2/6 each.

All the Roses you have previously sent me have arrived in excellent condition and I have had no failures. Mrs. C.H.M., Capella, Q'ld. 3/6/39.

The Roses you sent me three years ago have all done very well indeed. R.S., Toorak, Vict. 29/6/39.

The Roses I received from you last year were so good I decided to put in some more Roses. Mrs. J.D., Hillside, Vict. 7/7/39.

Would like to let you know that we secured Champion Rose of the Kingaroy Show this year with Pres. H. Hoover, only bought from you eight months before in July, 1938. N.D.W., Kingaroy, Q'ld. 21/9/39.

A really good new rose gives all-round satisfaction.

GENERAL LIST

Dwarf or Bush Roses

This includes Teas, Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals only, in order of the number of plants sold by us in 1939. Climbers, Polyantha and Pernetiana varieties are in separate classes. The index on pages 151 to 155 will show where to find the description of any variety included. If the variety you want is not in the index it has been omitted for a very good reason.

The letter "F" after the raiser's name signifies the variety is fragrant; while the numbers immediately following refer to the habit of growth, from which may be determined the position a plant should occupy in the garden. At the end of the description the words sweet, tea, etc., refer to the perfume classification explained in the introduction.

1. The smallest growers for front rows or small hedges. These may be planted 18 to 30 inches apart.

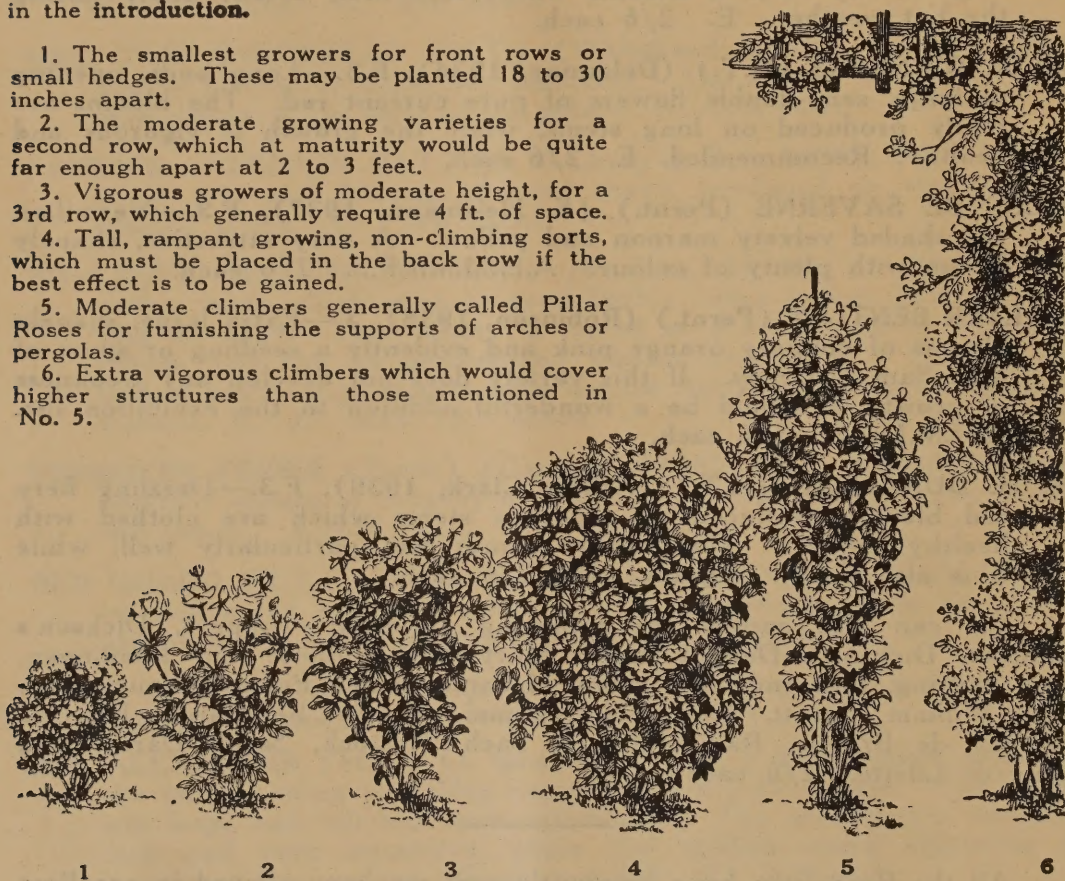
2. The moderate growing varieties for a second row, which at maturity would be quite far enough apart at 2 to 3 feet.

3. Vigorous growers of moderate height, for a 3rd row, which generally require 4 ft. of space.

4. Tall, rampant growing, non-climbing sorts, which must be placed in the back row if the best effect is to be gained.

5. Moderate climbers generally called Pillar Roses for furnishing the supports of arches or pergolas.

6. Extra vigorous climbers which would cover higher structures than those mentioned in No. 5.



The letters at the end of the description refer to the climatological map, and are an indication that the variety has been proved suitable for the particular division. Where there is no reference it may be taken for granted that the variety has either been proved unsuitable or has not been tested by our correspondents. "E" signifies suitable everywhere.

It is our earnest endeavour to help our customers to get better roses, and criticism and comment on any variety's success under special treatment will be welcomed. This information will be used to improve next year's Catalogue, and must inevitably make for better satisfaction and greater recompense for the labour of every rose lover.

PRICES.—1/6 each, 16/- dozen, £6/- per 100. The reduced rates are only made possible where the labours of collecting, checking, cost of packing, etc., are reduced to a minimum. In order to qualify for the dozen reduction, six plants from the general list must be taken in one consignment, while at least fifty or more in one lot are needed to deserve hundred rates. **FREIGHT OR POSTAGE IS ADDITIONAL TO ALL PRICES IN THIS CATALOGUE.**

Plant low growers in the front rows.

CRIMSON GLORY (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1935), F.3.—Large buds, opening to semi-double to double flowers of a rich, deep, lustrous crimson which is so intense that it is liable to burn in very hot weather. The growth is vigorous and spreading, while the rich sweet fragrance is up to the very highest standard. The foliage is somewhat liable to mildew, but in other respects this variety is considered the best red sent out in the last thirty years. Highly recommended. E.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1919), F.3.—Rich, dark red buds, opening to semi-double flowers of exceptionally good crimson colour, free from fading or blueing, and yielding a rich, sweet muscat fragrance. The growth is vigorous, healthy and productive, with occasional blooms up to exhibition standard. A splendid garden and decorative variety, while a climbing sport is also available. In spite of various claims for improvements this is still one of the very best red roses. E.

TALISMAN (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1929), F.3.—Long pointed buds, opening to semi-double flowers of pronounced variability. At times the colour of the inner face of the petals is rich, coppery red, fading to pink or gold, while occasionally the flowers are pale yellow or almost white. Colour richness may always be improved by a teaspoonful of Iron Sulphate applied to the soil round each plant, but as lime counteracts the effect, they should never be used together. Growth is vigorous, healthy and productive, and the variety a most popular and beautiful decorative. A climbing sport is also available. E.

RADIANCE (H.T.) (Cook, 1908), F.4.—Silvery pink interior with carmine pink reverse. The average blooms are of a somewhat hooded type but are so freely produced on long strong stems all through the season that the variety has achieved a really wonderful popularity. When well grown, quite long pointed blooms may be cut fully equal to exhibition standard, particularly in the autumn months. The flowers are richly fragrant with the sweet or damask perfume which is recognised as the highest form of fragrance. The growth is splendid, with clean, highly resistant foliage, and generally speaking the variety sets a standard of all round excellence which might easily be taken to heart by many hybridists. E.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER (H.T.) (L. B. Coddington, 1930), F.3.—Large, semi-double flowers with very variable colouring. The inner petals are old gold heavily flushed orange, while the reverse of the petal is claret red flushed crimson and orange. The plant is a vigorous, tall, thin grower, producing its blooms on extra long stems. If well grown they are of high exhibition standard, but even as a decorative they are beautiful. Highly recommended. A vigorous climbing sport is now available. E.

RED RADIANCE (H.T.) (Gude, 1916), F.4.—Identical in every way, but one to the parent variety. The colour is a cerise red, which is unexcelled for night decoration. During the winter months in Sydney Zone the colour is at its best, and it is worth growing for the winter blooms alone. It is also available as a vigorous climber. E.

MADAME PIERRE S. DU PONT (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1930), F.3.—Rich yellow, semi-double blooms with a shading of ochre, very freely produced on vigorous, healthy growth. The flowers are large, fruit scented, and keep their colour very well. The habit of growth and

the dark green, healthy foliage form a perfect background to the most attractive blooms. This variety is a perfect bedding type and should be planted in masses for best effect. Highly recommended. E.

GOLDEN DAWN (H.T.) (P. Grant, 1928), F.3.—The buds are rich sunflower yellow heavily flushed with deep old rose. When open the petals disclose an inner face of sunflower yellow which tones to lemon yellow as the flower ages. The growth is vigorous with distinctive foliage and a splendid branching habit so essential to profuse and continuous blooming. On young or unduly forced plants the blooms are likely to come misshapen, but in spite of these faults Golden Dawn is a show rose of the highest order, while it is a first-class garden rose as well. Where the colour comes somewhat pale it may be wonderfully improved by a liquid manure made by dissolving a level dessertspoonful of Sulphate of Iron in three gallons of water. This may be applied to the soil every three months during the growing season. The average number of petals is 45, while the perfume is a rich tea scent. Golden Dawn has won its way by sheer merit into the front rank in Europe, America and Australia. E.

KOROVO (H.T.) (Leenders, 1931), 3.—Rich, clear salmon pink, double blooms of perfect shape and freely produced on vigorous, healthy plants. There is often an orange flush through the colours and in our considered opinion this is the best salmon pink rose in commerce. E.

ROUGE MALLERIN (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1934), F.3.—Brilliant red buds, opening to large, full, show blooms with a high-pointed centre. The colour keeps well, while the healthy, vigorous growth and rich damask perfume all make for a high standard of all-round excellence. A particularly good variety and preferred by some to Crimson Glory. E.

GAITY (H.T.) (E. G. Hill Co., 1926), F.3.—A rose of many colour variations in which coppery red and pink appear mixed in varying proportions. The average bloom may be described in general terms as coppery pink. In this variety the richest colours will be obtained in spring and autumn. The growth is splendid and almost thornless, while the foliage is disease resistant. Although partly Pernetiana, it is a vigorous grower and a telling decorative for competition. Highly recommended. E.

EDITOR McFARLAND (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1931), F.3.—Large, double blooms of refined shape and good substance. The colour is a deep, even shade of rather hard pink which is difficult to blend with other blooms. As an exhibition rose, and for vigorous, healthy growth and freedom of bloom, this variety sets a very high standard. E.

SOUVENIR DE MADAME BOULLET (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.3.—Extra long pointed buds, opening to semi-double or double, richly tea scented blooms of deep cadmium yellow, which keep their colour much better than other yellow sorts. The growth is vigorous and upright, but the lower stems are often somewhat thin and wiry. Still, it is one of the very best garden and decorative varieties, and is highly recommended. A very vigorous climbing sport is available, and is the best yellow climber to date in our opinion. E.

MADAME BUTTERFLY (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1918), F.3.—A sport from Ophelia which is highly recommended. The colour is best described

as a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold, while, added to perfect shape and mildew-proof foliage, there are the additional qualities of a rich perfume, vigorous growth and freedom of bloom. At times the colour fades, but just as often it is much richer, and the blooms are even larger than the parent. Its most serious fault is of opening quickly, owing to its being a semi-double bloom. Recommended highly, and particularly for its rich, sweet scent. E.

WARRAWEE (H.T.) (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1936), F.3.—Extra long buds of clear rosy salmon, opening to silvery pink blooms which fade to a lighter shade but are always clean and attractive and very effective under artificial light. The growth is very vigorous and the plants most continuous in bloom. The foliage is liable to mildew, while on young plants the colour is sometimes rather pale, but in the cooler weather the shade becomes much deeper and recent correspondence from U.S.A. indicates that this Australian-raised rose is considered one of the very best pink roses in that country. Highly recommended. E.

BETTY UPRICHARD (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1922), F.3.—The inner face of petal is delicate salmon pink to carmine, while the outer or reverse is glowing carmine with coppery sheen, and a suffusion of orange. The growth is very vigorous, with erect and free branching habit, flowering freely and continuously. The blooms are *Verbena* perfumed, and carried on erect flower stems; they are of medium size, not too full, but perfectly formed, with large smooth petals of massive substance. A beautiful semi-double decorative rose. Highly recommended. The correct pronunciation (according to the raiser) is "Yew-pritchard." A vigorous climbing sport is now available. E.

AMBASSADOR (H.T.) (Premier Rose Garden, 1933), F.3.—A beautiful orange salmon sport of *Talisman*. The plants are identical with the parent and are of an ideal bedding habit, while the clean attractive colour compels attention. The best of all the *Talisman* sports and ideal for massed effect. Highly recommended. E.

ROSE MARIE (H.T.) (Dorner, 1918), F.3.—The long buds open into perfectly shaped, fairly full blooms of a rich shining rose pink, which is liable to blue with age. It is very free flowering, and an ideal bedding variety. It is mildew-proof, and good growth and continuous blooming make it an ideal garden rose. The flowers are powerfully fragrant with a rich, sweet perfume highly appreciated by most growers. An extremely vigorous climber is listed in that section. E.

BETTER TIMES (H.T.) (J. H. Hill Co., 1934), F.3.—A most beautiful glistening cerise red sport of *Columbia*. The blooms are of perfect form and of high exhibition garden standard, while the growth, fragrance and foliage are excellent. The stems carry very few thorns which is a definite advantage when arranging cut flowers. E.

MRS. DUNLOP BEST (H.T.) (Hicks, 1916), F.4.—Reddish apricot with a coppery yellow base; good shaped buds opening into fairly large semi-double, sweetly scented flowers. The plant is most vigorous, free blooming, and mildew resistant. There is a tendency to reduce petalage in summer, when the colour is not so rich. Rich tea scent. From an almost unknown variety this has become one of the most popular garden varieties in the list. A climbing sport provides a new shade in that section. Highly recommended. E.

Study the Growth Numbers to avoid mistakes in planting.

SHOT SILK (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1924), F.2.—May be described as coppery salmon pink though necessarily somewhat variable. The blooms are rather short like many others of Pernetiana origin, but for garden or house decoration are very effective. The growth is rather low but dense and ideal for bedding, while the glossy green foliage makes a perfect background for the beautiful flowers. The perfume is described as Attar of Rose. A strong climbing sport locally raised is now available. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

SIR HENRY SEGRAVE (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1932), F.3.—A particularly fine exhibition and garden variety with primrose yellow blooms of perfect form, substance and size. The growth is good, and in every respect this is an acquisition. Highly recommended. E.

COMTESSE VANDAL (H.T.) (Leenders & Co., 1932), 3.—Coppery salmon, semi-double flowers, of particularly high quality when well grown. The growth is fairly vigorous and the blooms are freely produced. This variety deserves full points for novelty, while many of the blooms are of champion exhibition quality. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

PICTURE (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1932), F.3.—Medium sized blooms with 24 clear rose pink petals. Very fine shape and free flowering. Tea scent. This is an ideal bedding type and must reach a higher place in the list if quality is appreciated. This variety is very aptly named. E.

E. G. HILL (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1928), F.3.—Immense, fully double flowers of rich scarlet, opening to deeper red as the blooms develop. In hot, dry weather the colour becomes more dazzling, while it rarely blues under any conditions. The flowers are borne on long stems and are very suitable for exhibition in the bud to full bloom class. The growth is vigorous and healthy. Named after an honoured grower and producer of new varieties in U.S.A. E.

HADLEY (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1914), F.3.—Rich crimson blooms of full petalage making for a long lasting flower when out, and for this reason it is practically the only red rose grown by the cut flower trade in Sydney. Unfortunately, it is inclined to blue in the autumn or cool weather but the colour is enhanced by warm, dry conditions. E.

CATHRINE KORDES (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1930), F.3.—Rich scarlet blooms of large size and splendid shape, making an ideal exhibition flower. The colour is liable to vary somewhat, with occasional specimens showing bright pink. The growth is vigorous and rather thorny, while the foliage is apt to mildew under adverse conditions. This is an outstanding exhibition sort with quite good garden value as well. Light tea scent. Recommended. E.

SOUVENIR DE DENIER VAN DER GON (H.T.) (Verschuren-Pechtold, 1935), F.3.—Long pointed buds carried on long, strong stems, opening to large, double, fragrant, orange yellow blooms which change to golden yellow when fully developed. The growth is vigorous and unusually productive. Recommended. E.

SUNNY SOUTH (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1918), 4.—Beautiful semi-double flowers of pink flushed with carmine on a yellow base. They may be cut on wiry, almost thornless stems up to three feet long. Should be cut when just colouring in the bud stage, and used for house decoration. Lightly tea scented. Highly recommended. Makes a

splendid tall hedge and is invaluable when planted on the windy side, thus providing protection for less vigorous varieties. E.

MALAR ROS (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1932), F.3.—A strong, upright type, with free branching and flowering habit. Buds are large and pointed, and open to glorious, large blooms of dark red, sometimes with a glistening sheen of crimson. Unusually rich perfume of old rose. A first class, all purpose variety, and well up to exhibition standard; may be considered an improved Hadley. In some districts the stems are liable to die back to the base, but new shoots are produced without any weakening of vigour. Highly recommended. E.

CONDESA DE SASTAGO (H.T.) (Pedro Dot, 1933), F.3.—Blooms are a striking colour, being coppery red inside and golden yellow outside. A very pretty rose which will become popular. The growth is vigorous with healthy foliage and while of undoubted Pernetiana origin, it does not show any of the die back usual with that class. Recommended. E.

LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Shawyer, 1910), F.4.—The flowers are produced on long, wiry stems, and unless extra well grown are liable to hang their heads. They can only be classed as semi-double, but the buds are most attractive; while it is a clean grower and profuse in bloom. The variety is mildew-resistant, and the rich yellow flowers have a strong tea perfume. It makes a good bedding and decorative rose and will bloom right into the winter months if not pruned heavily. The climbing sport is also in demand. E.

DAILY MAIL SCENTED (H.T.) (Archer, 1929), F.3.—Rich deep velvety red with a scarlet sheen. The colour quality is well maintained, while the flowers are richly scented. Growth is medium and the petals vary considerably, often making a high class show flower, and at other times semi-double only. The foliage is weak and prone to mildew in most zones unless on soil very rich in potash. The climbing sport promises to be one of the best red climbers available. The word "Scented" is an essential part of the name to distinguish it from the Daily Mail (Madame E. Herriot) sent out in 1913. A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S.

BRIARCLIFF (H.T.) (Briarcliff Nurseries, 1925), F.3.—A sport from Columbia identical in nearly every respect but flowering more often without the crippled condition of the bud and flower experienced with the older variety. The colour is brilliant pink with splendidly shaped blooms of ample petalage. It is a very full flowering sort and possesses the same rich, sweet fragrance of the parent. Where any deformed blooms are experienced we recommend giving plants a liquid manure made of a handful of sulphate of ammonia to four gallons of water just as the buds begin to break. E.

WILLIAM MOORE (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Sons, 1935), F.3.—Very large, full blooms of perfect shape, with high pointed centre and very sweetly scented. The colour is a beautiful soft, even toned carmine pink, shading to a deeper pink as the blooms age but rather difficult to blend with other varieties. Recommended as a perfect exhibition rose. E.

UNA WALLACE (H.T.) (McGredy, 1921), F.4.—Beautiful, soft, well toned, cherry rose without shading. In depth, formation and substance it is faultless, very free blooming, and double. Faint tea. Its perfect shape makes it an ideal exhibition rose, while it is high in garden qualities as well. Highly recommended. E.

MATADOR (H.T.) (Van Rossem, 1935), F.3.—The deep crimson blooms are rather darker than Etoile de Hollande and carry a few more petals, but the colour blues occasionally. It has been described as an improvement on Etoile de Hollande but while some excellent blooms have been seen, it appears to be more variable than that variety. Recommended. E.

GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1918), 3.—Medium sized, shapely blooms of golden yellow shading lighter at the edges, freely borne on long, strong stems, and on this account valued by commercial cut flower growers. The growth is vigorous and branching and ideal for bedding purposes. E.

FASCINATION (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros., 1927), F.4.—Rosy cerise shaded yellow with about 30 petals of good quality. The shape is very good, while the bloom aptly justifies its name. It is extremely vigorous in growth, with free branching habit and is a garden rose of a very high order. Strong fruit scent. Highly recommended. E.

LADY HUNTINGFIELD (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1937), F.3.—Rich, deep golden yellow blooms, produced freely on long stems with healthy resistant foliage. This variety is a welcome addition to the list of good garden roses. Highly recommended. E.

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1895), F.4.—Bright carmine rose shaded salmon. The flowers are double and always of good shape, making it greatly appreciated as a garden rose. The habit is rather ungainly but the variety after 45 years of popularity is still in large demand. Faint tea perfume. E.

LORRAINE LEE (Hyb. Gig.) (A. Clark, 1924), F.4.—This is one of the first dwarf, ever-blooming, second generation descendants from Rosa Gigantea. It possesses freedom of flower in a most marked degree, while the long buds, rich tea scent, and disease-resistant qualities are most desirable features. In cool weather the terracotta pink colour is very rich, but in summer in the Sydney zone it is inclined to get rather hard. The remarkable freedom of flower makes it a most valuable variety in Spring, Autumn and Winter. The blooms carry fifteen to twenty petals, while a climbing sport is now a valuable addition to that section. Prune very lightly. Also available as a very vigorous climber. E.

MADAME LOUIS LENS (H.T.) (L. Lens, 1932), 3.—Plants are vigorous and branching. Blooms in bud stage are very long and pointed, opening into perfectly shaped, pure white blooms of about 40 petals. A welcome addition to the list of exhibition and garden varieties though liable to ball in damp weather. A vigorous climbing sport is included in that section. Recommended. E.

J. C. THORNTON (H.T.) (Bees Ltd., 1927), 3.—A refined bloom of crimson scarlet with, unfortunately, very little perfume. It is, however, so vigorous, healthy and attractive that the demand for plants is increasing each year. Recommended. E.

VILLE DE PARIS (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1925), 3.—Clear sunflower yellow, with semi-double blooms of good shape, freely produced. Faint tea scent. This is one of the best yellow garden varieties in the list. A splendid climbing sport is also available, making a valuable contribution to that list. E.

The best, like Cream, must come to the top.

MADAME COCHET COCHET (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1934), F.3.—Long pointed buds of coppery pink, flushed orange, opening to flowers of splendid form. It has 25 to 40 petals, and as these open they disclose a mass of golden stamens. As it ages the colour changes to soft satiny pink. Sweet honey-like fragrance. Tall growth and good foliage, free blooming and a very attractive colour. E.

ECLIPSE (H.T.) (Nicolas, 1935), F.3.—Large, long pointed, deep gold bud, opening into a large, semi-double flower of cadmium yellow. Very vigorous, branching and free blooming. Highly recommended. E.

COLUMBIA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1917), F.4.—Large full flowers of a rich deep pink which has the extremely valuable quality of deepening as the flower ages. The blooms are produced on long, almost thornless stems and are held superbly erect, while they possess a rich, sweet perfume. Unfortunately, this variety has a serious fault for the buds when opening, if checked in their food supply, present a crippled appearance and frequently fail to open properly. When regularly supplied with sufficient water and plant food this fault is not in evidence. The plants are vigorous in growth, free in bloom and have mildew resistant foliage of the highest order. B.H.M.Mts.P.R.S.

MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (T.) (McGredy, 1910), 4.—A very fine, free-flowering, semi-double exhibition and garden rose. The buds are long and pointed, but unless well-grown frequently lack petalage, open quickly, and lose their shape. It is liable to mildew, but easily one of the best White Roses to date. A climbing sport is proving most satisfactory. Faint tea scent. E.

EVERT VAN DYK (H.T.) (G. A. van Rossem, 1931), F.3.—Large, full, clear carmine pink flowers. Apparently a seedling of Columbia and a healthy, vigorous, productive variety. Recommended. E.

GRENOBLE (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1931), F.3.—Double, scarlet red blooms of somewhat globular shape, produced on a vigorous, healthy bush. Recommended as an acquisition to the garden section though some of the blooms are inclined to be coarse when unduly forced. Tea. E.

ELIZABETH OF YORK (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co., 1927), F.3.—Rich cerise pink of a particularly vivid shade, fading to a pale pink in the open flower. The blooms, though semi-double, are capable of show standard at times, but as a garden rose it is one of the most outstanding introductions for some years. The growth is vigorous and branching and ideal for bedding purposes. Recommended. E.

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA (H.T.) (Lambert, 1891), F.3. — Creamy white with a faint lemon tinge in the centre. It is a first-class exhibition and a free flowering garden rose. The climbing sport, though somewhat variable in its behaviour is recommended as one of the finest white climbers available. Tea. E.

MRS. CHARLES J. BELL (H.T.) (Pierson, 1917), F.4.—A sport of the popular Red Radiance, possessing all the delightful characteristics of that variety, save colour, which is a delicate shell pink. Considering the popularity of the original, a warm welcome should await this dainty addition to our free flowering garden roses. Colour fades in hot weather, but at its best is beautiful. Highly recommended. Rich sweet perfume. Dixie is identical with this variety, while it is also called Salmon Radiance in Queensland. A vigorous climbing sport is also listed. E.

Many old Roses reached a high standard of quality.

DAINTY BESS (H.T.) (Archer, 1925), 3.—Quite single, and in cool weather is salmon pink, with a prominent centre of crimson and gold stamens. In the summer months the colour bleaches, but if the buds are picked when about to open they develop and last well in the house. In cool climates this variety will fully live up to its name. This variety is coming into prominence for table decorations and has caused considerable attention at a number of leading Horticultural Shows. E.

MABEL TURNER (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), 4.—Vigorous branching growth, flowers very large, full, and well formed, with high pointed centre; colour warm, deep salmon pink, with reflexed petals. Liable to fade, and is not altogether free from mildew. Recommended as a very fine exhibition variety and a good garden sort as well. Faint tea. E.

ELITE (H.T.) (M. Tantau, 1936), F.4.—Large, shapely, semi-double blooms of a particularly pleasing coppery orange pink shade. The growth and branching are very suitable for bedding where tallness is no disadvantage. The stems are hard and woody, quite a departure from the soft pithy type of so many of the Pernetiana hybrids. This variety is extremely free in blooming and should be planted in bold masses. Highly recommended. E.

SOUVENIR DE H. A. VERSCHUREN (H.T.) (H. A. Verschuren & Zonen), 1922), F.3.—Cadmium yellow passing to orange yellow, very large, fairly full of exquisite form and finish, borne singly on rigid flower stalks. Growth similar to "Sunburst" but much stronger, while the colour sometimes fades to almost white in summer. The blooms are liable to ball in wet or damp weather. The surname is pronounced in Holland as "Fer-skewren." Tea. E.

TEXAS CENTENNIAL (H.T.) (Dixie Rose Co., 1935), F.3.—A sport of President Herbert Hoover, with all its wonderful plant qualities. The colour is blood red, toning to cerise red in centre. A most striking new red of unusual colour. E.

MRS. WARREN E. LENON (H.T.) (E. G. Hill & Co., 1924), F.3.—Large, long pointed buds, opening to semi-double flowers, which are reddish carmine and very fragrant and frequently up to a high exhibition standard. A good grower and continuous bloomer. Highly recommended. This lovely rose is winning fresh admirers every year. Sweet. E.

LLEIDA (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1936), F.3.—An outstanding variety in the fancy section with large blooms of the bi-colour. The outside of the petal is yellow at the base flushed orange and red, while the inner face is bright orange red. The appearance of the flowers is enhanced by the pronounced red stems and large thorns. Described by a visitor to the nursery as a "colour poem." Highly recommended. E.

WHITE ENSIGN (H.T.) (McGredy, 1925), 3.—Pure white, slightly flushed cream at the base of the petals. The flowers are very full, of medium size, and when well grown are of good shape. The growth is medium to good with a bushy branching habit. Faint tea. Recommended. E.

CHARLES H. RIGG (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros., 1931). F.3.—Rose pink blooms of good size and substance, and frequently up to exhibition standard. Good healthy growth. Recommended. Fruit scent. E.

MRS. HAROLD BROCKLEBANK (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1907), F.4.—Creamy white, with buff centre. The outer petals sometimes

Wood Ashes make for better foliage.

tinted salmon rose. The blooms are large, double, of perfect shape and very strongly tea scented. It is not mildew proof, but a grand rose for any purpose. When shaded for exhibition purposes it is a rich yellow. E.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (H.P.) (Lambert, 1900), 4 or 6.—Pure white double blooms of splendid shape and very freely produced. This variety has more of a climbing habit when left unpruned, and may be made into a densely branched bush by topping each shoot when it attains the length of 10 or 12 inches. Mildews, but otherwise excellent. Another method of treatment is to tie down the long canes horizontally, pinch back the ends to force out the lateral growth. Quite scentless. E.

BILLY BOILER (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1927), 3 or 5.—A dazzling red rose that makes long, upright shoots always crowded with buds. It can be used as bush or pillar rose, and is a most striking object in the garden, and is absolutely distinct from any other rose. It has a fine constitution, and will thrive in any position. Semi-double. E.

LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.3.—The blooms are a velvety carmine, large, double, and delightfully fragrant with the damask perfume of the old-fashioned Cabbage Rose. The foliage is mildew proof, and its freedom of bloom and general excellence make it a firm favourite. The climbing sport sent out from local nurseries is proving a consistent variety. E.

GIPSY LASS (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1932), F.3.—Rich scarlet-crimson, double, globular flowers of medium size and tall, upright growth. A welcome addition to the red garden roses in spite of the somewhat weak foliage. Recommended. Very sweetly scented. E.

CHAPLIN'S TRIUMPH (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros., 1936), F.3.—Perfectly formed, long buds, opening to flowers of rich, deep crimson with a dark velvety sheen. This is a good garden and exhibition sort and appears superior to W. E. Chaplin. Recommended. E.

WILLIAM ORR (H.T.) (McGredy, 1930), F.3.—Deep velvety crimson with a delightful sheen. The outer portion of the petals is of a much lighter shade. Flowers are large, full and of perfect form. Fragrance exceptionally sweet and strong. A garden, bedding and exhibition sort which can be strongly recommended. A very neglected variety. E.

JOANNA HILL (H.T.) (J. H. Hill Co., 1929), 3.—Outer petals of a clear, sulphur yellow, inner petals of a deeper tone, showing a decided pink flush. Fairly full and well formed. Should be better known. E.

PRESIDENT MACIA (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co., 1933), F.3.—Shapely buds opening to good flowers, carrying 30 petals. Outside the colour is deep pink, with pale flesh pink inside. This variety will sometimes be up to show form. Highly recommended. E.

MARY HART (H.T.) (G. B. Hart, 1931), F.3.—A red sport of Talisman, and like the parent very variable. At its best the colour is glistening crimson-scarlet flushed orange, and fading to deep carmine. Unfortunately, there are times when the colours blue badly and the blooms are anything but pleasing. 20 to 30 petals and damask perfume. E.

Summer pruning should be lighter than Winter.

- JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H.T.)** (Leenders, 1909), F.4.—Silvery pink on the inside of petals, with a deep imperial pink exterior. Although marked as fragrant the sweet perfume is only light and sometimes difficult to detect. Its worst faults are a tendency to ball in wet weather or when very close to coastal moisture-laden breezes, and on the other hand, the petals burn in dry heat. The blooms often are so large as to be coarse and many dislike it on this account. B.R.S.
- ELLI KNAB (H.T.)** (W. Kordes Sohne, 1934), F.3.—Outside petals deep rosy pink with inner face of pale pink heavily veined. The flowers are double and of excellent shape, well up to exhibition standard. Recommended. E.
- McGREDY'S SCARLET (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Sons, 1930), 4.—As far as this climate is concerned the name is most inappropriate. So far from being scarlet, the best colour is a bright reddish cerise of quite an attractive shade. In quality of bloom it is a particularly fine variety with extra long petals and when well grown is up to champion form. The growth is very good, while the petals range round 28 to 30. Faint tea scent. Highly recommended. E.
- STERLING (H.T.)** (E. G. Hill, 1933), F.3.—Long pointed buds, opening to large, semi-double, fragrant flowers of a brilliant Killarney pink colour. The growth is vigorous, while the blooms are abundantly produced. This is one of the most outstanding pink varieties introduced for some years. Highly recommended. E.
- LUBRA (H.T.)** (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1938), F.3.—Richly fragrant, double crimson blooms of garden and exhibition value. The growth is strong and healthy. Recommended. E.
- LADY SYLVIA (H.T.)** (W. Stevens Ltd., 1927), F.3.—A sport from the well-known Madame Butterfly. It resembles its parent in all respects except colour, which is superior, as all the pink shades are intensified and are more lively. Sweet scent. E.
- WILL ROGERS (H.T.)** (Howard & Smith, 1937), F.3.—Large, double, intensely fragrant, velvety crimson flowers, produced on strong stems. The foliage is abundant and healthy, while the growth is vigorous and the flowers are freely produced all through the season. A first class exhibition and garden sort though liable to burn in hot weather. E.
- QUEENSLAND BEAUTY (H.T.)** (Alderton & Williams, 1934), F.3.—A pink sport of Golden Dawn. The colour is deep rose pink in the bud stage, but when open the inner face of the petals show various shades of flesh pink which contrast with the deeper colour on the outside of the petal. Colour variable at different seasons of the year. Light tea perfume. Recommended. E.
- S. & M. PERRIER (H.T.)** (Mallerin, 1936), F.3.—Extra long pointed buds, opening to a very large flower of 40 to 50 petals of salmon pink fading to pale pink. A very fine variety. E.
- DIRECTOR RUBIO (H.T.)** (P. Dot, 1928), F.3.—Flower very large and beautiful of a new velvety magenta red shade and richly fragrant. The growth is good and the foliage dark green while the flowers are continuously produced through the season. Immense blooms, semi-

Cut Roses very early in the day.

double, with very large, rather narrow petals, giving the impression of a semi-double Paeony. A very beautiful variety which is being overlooked. E.

ROSE D'AMOUR (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1936), 3.—Capucine red on the inside and old gold on the reverse of petals. The blooms are double and rather short like many of the Pernetiana type, but in other respects it is outstandingly beautiful and a strong grower as well. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

OPHELIA (H.T.) (W. Paul & Sons, 1912), F.3.—Salmon flesh shaded rose and yellow, a colour which is liable to fade, but even then is not objectionable and for delicious fragrance alone it is worth growing. Semi-double. Sweet. E.

LI BURES (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1928), F.3.—The plant is of good growth with ample shiny foliage. The blooms are produced on long strong stems and are a happy combination of yellow and deep red and rose. The flowers are delightfully fragrant and are freely produced. Very variable. 35 petals. E.

ROTARY LYON (H.T.) (C. Chambard, 1936), F.3.—Extra long buds of 25 to 35 petals, which open to unusual blooms of varying colours. The outer face of the petal is yellow shaded carmine with an inner face of old gold shaded carmine. This is a totally new colour and deserves the title of novelty. Recommended as a garden-exhibition variety. E.

McGREY'S YELLOW (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1933), F.3.—This variety has shown definite improvement. Flowers in bud stage are yellow, opening into large, well formed blooms of a distinct lemon yellow shade. 30 petals. Growth is quite good. Recommended. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

SWEETNESS (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1937), F.3.—Enormous, paeony-like blooms of 30 petals which are perfectly shaped. The buds are buff with vermilion edging, and open to large, creamy white flowers with a delightful fragrance. Highly recommended. E.

MARGARET McGREY (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1927), 3.—Flowers deep cerise pink or geranium lake with occasionally an orange flush. The colour, however, is very fleeting and soon loses attractiveness. The shape is the typical short Pernetiana type, while the growth is vigorous and healthy. A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S.

ROSELANDIA (H.T.) (Stevens, 1924), F.3.—Said to be a sport from Golden Ophelia but there appears to be some doubt on this point. The blooms are large with a deeper yellow colour, but are only semi-double. Occasional exhibition blooms have been produced but it is really better treated as a garden variety. Fruit scent. E.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1928), F.3.—The outside of the petal is a light orient red heavily shaded cerise at top and orange at base. The inner face is salmon pink merging into orange salmon. The blooms are carried on long upright stems, and are moderately full, of pretty spiral formation and sweetly scented. 25 petals. Defoliates early in S. E.

ROSLYN (H.T.) (Towill, 1929), F.2.—Colour variable. Sometimes deep orange, at other times pure yellow, with semi-double flowers of

large size and good shape. Not unlike Golden Emblem, but much more satisfactory than this variety in Sydney. The flowers are borne singly on long, strong stems, while the growth is fairly vigorous. Recommended. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

PRINCE FELIX DE LUXEMBOURG (H.T.) (Ketten Bros., 1930), F.4.—Velvety carmine red which does not blue readily. The flowers are made up of 30 to 35 petals, while the growth is good and the foliage healthy. Sometimes the blooms could be fairly described as crimson. A good garden rose but liable to mildew. Sweet fruit scent. E.

CHRISTOPHER STONE (H.T.) (Robinson, 1935), F.3.—Bright velvety scarlet, the colour being held from bud to fall. The petals are large, very wide and of great substance. The growth is extra vigorous, firm and upright, while the foliage is rich green, large and disease resistant. Free flowerer and strong perfume. Often up to exhibition standard when well grown. Recommended. E.

HEATHER PATON (H.T.) (Austin McAslan Ltd., 1934), F.3.—Semi-double, attractive flowers of glowing carmine, deepening towards the centre. Strong, upright growth with good foliage and an ideal bedding type. E.

JOYOUS CAVALIER (H.T.) (W. E. B. Archer, 1926), 4.—Light crimson flowers, semi-double to double, of splendid shape in the bud form, opening to loose blooms which keep their colour particularly well. The growth is extremely vigorous with branching habit and nearly always in bloom. Unfortunately, there is very little perfume. In other respects this is a very welcome addition to garden varieties, while it makes a vigorous and attractive hedge. This variety is very aptly named as the colour is always attractive. E.

MOTHER'S DAY (H.T.) (G. Knight, 1937), F.3.—White faintly tinted pink exhibition blooms of a very high standard produced on healthy vigorous growth.

MRS. VERSCHUREN (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1936), 3.—Salmon orange flowers carried on stiff upright stems which are clothed with beautiful foliage. This variety has been called R.M.S. Queen Mary, but the Rose Societies of England and America both condemn the alteration or translation of names, and have ruled that only the original term will be recognised. Growth in S. is moderate. E.

GENERAL MacARTHUR (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1905), F.3. or 4.—A fine large bright red, full bloom rather flat in shape and liable to lose brilliancy by blueing but very sweetly scented. E.

MADAME J. M. FRUCTUS (H.T.) (C. Chambard, 1935), 3.—Long pointed buds, opening to clear salmon pink blooms of 40-50 petals. The growth is strong and healthy and the flower somewhat after the style of Korovo. Recommended. E.

McGREDY'S PEACH (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1933), F.3.—Plants of this variety have shown a decided improvement in growth. Buds are long and pointed, opening into extra large, loose blooms, of yellow suffused apricot. Purely a decorative, carrying about 20 to 25 petals. Recommended. E.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Cook, 1897), 4.—A very vigorous exhibition or garden variety, a sport from Maman Cochet, and one

Never manure at planting time.

of the best whites available, but lacking perfume. The double blooms carry a tinge of pink, and should not be forced, or disbudded, as such treatment tends to coarseness and confused centre. E.

BUSYBODY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1928), F.2.—Rich orange yellow, tea scented, semi-double blooms, freely produced on rather low growing plants. During the autumn and winter months the colour deepens to coppery shades. E.

HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.) (Dorner, 1915), F.3.—Large, shapely blooms of glowing crimson with darker shadings, produced on long stems which are clothed rather sparsely with good foliage. The growth is fairly good as a rule although there are places where it is all that could be desired. E.

ARGOSY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1938), F.3.—Shapely double fuchsia-pink blooms on healthy plants which are very free blooming. E.

SILVER JUBILEE (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1937), F.3.—Very large blooms of perfect form, made up of 50 petals, which open to a clear yellow with an orange flush in the centre. The growth is vigorous with healthy, leathery foliage, while the variety must be considered as an outstanding exhibition sort. Recommended. E.

MRS. BRYCE ALLAN (A. Dickson, 1916), F.3.—Soft silvery rose of splendid shape. The flowers are full, but open rather flat, and possess the loveliest of damask perfumes. It is a good grower and very free flowering with excellent foliage. Recommended for all climates as a very fine variety.

RICHARD E. WEST (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1924), F.3.—A grand addition to the yellow shades in this section, being possessed of robust and vigorous growth and very free branching habit; most continuous and free blooming. The blooms are large and semi-double, glowing cadmium yellow, paler on reflex. Fragrant. The colour fades in hot sun, while the stems are often weak. Tea. E.

B. S. BHATCHARJI (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1933), F.3.—Good buds and large, well formed, double blooms of lemon to buttercup yellow, produced on vigorous plants. A promising exhibition and garden variety. E.

LADY RACHEL VERNEY (H.T.) (Bees Ltd., 1935), F.3.—Long buds opening to perfectly shaped blooms of 25 petals. The colour is rose madder and cerise pink and is attractive even amongst other pink varieties. Very good under artificial light. E.

AROMA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1931), F.3.—Bright red flowers of semi-double character resembling in a number of respects *Etoile de Hollande*. The name is quite appropriate as the variety possesses a rich, sweet fragrance, while it is a good average grower, and a free blooming variety as well. E.

MADAME JULES BOUCHE (H.T.) (Croibier, 1910), F.4.—The blooms are not very full, but its freedom of flowering makes it one of the best garden roses. The colour is creamy white, softly tinted flesh pink. Somewhat subject to mildew, but should not be neglected on this score. Faint tea. E.

IRISH FIREFLAME (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1913), F.3.—Orange flushed crimson, but it must be picked quite young to get its colours, as it fades quickly. Very strongly tea scented. Single. H.M.Mt.S.

- LEONTINE CONTENOT (H.T.)** (Ketten Bros., 1935), 3.—Large, full flowers of 45-50 petals of sunflower yellow. The growth is good and the variety has improved considerably on its first performances. Recommended. E.
- IRISH ELEGANCE (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1905), 4.—Bronzy orange buds opening to single blooms of various shades of apricot. Very vigorous and free flowering. A splendid variety for table decoration. Does well everywhere, even in sandy soil. The best single pink for all round qualities. In hot climates the buds must be picked before opening or the colour is lost. Tea. E.
- ROCHEFORT (H.T.)** (Mallerin, 1936), F.3.—Large blooms of 75 petals of intense coral orange. This is a particularly fine variety suitable for both garden and exhibition. E.
- MRS. FRANCIS KING (H.T.)** (Nicolas, 1936), F.3.—A very large, double, creamy white rose which often comes pale yellow. The blooms carry 60 to 70 petals and have the old wild rose fragrance. Recommended. E.
- ALOIS JIRASEK (H.T.)** (J. Bohm, 1931), F.3.—Dark orange-yellow, double flowers, which fade to white with an orange-pink centre. This is a good garden and exhibition variety. E.
- J. K. B. ROOS (H.T.)** (M. Leenders & Co., 1933), F.3.—This rose has surpassed our expectations with its healthy and free flowering habit. The colour is silvery pink, becoming much more intense in autumn. Blooms open well and are highly perfumed. Recommended. E.
- EILEEN DOROTHEA (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1931), F.3.—Rich carmine, though in cooler climates it would probably show more of the red shades. The buds are long and pointed, opening to full, large blooms carrying 50 petals and either for garden purposes or exhibition it is a very fine variety. E.
- MADAME EDOUARD ESTAUNIE (H.T.)** (E. Buatois, 1936), F.3.—Long buds, opening to double, shapely blooms of variable colour, which is usually pale flesh with a faint yellow centre which disappears when the blooms open. Occasionally the colours are much richer. This is a good exhibition or garden variety where decided colours are not necessary. E.
- GIRONA (H.T.)** (P. Dot, 1936), F.3.—Rose pink, yellow and red, in a rich harmony. The buds are long and pointed and open to a very attractive, fragrant bloom. Highly recommended. E.
- SOUV. OF STELLA GRAY (T.)** (A. Dickson, 1907), F.2.—Deep orange with splashes of yellow, apricot, salmon and crimson. The semi-double flowers are small to medium size, fragrant and freely produced, while the foliage is mildew proof. A good buttonhole rose. Strong tea scent. E.
- MRS. HAROLD BROOKS (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1931), 3.—A lovely free flowering red rose possessing great constitution, colour, scent and glorious foliage, making a large bush, flowering right into the winter and well adapted to form a hedge. E.
- EFFEKT (H.T.)** (Max Krause, 1935), 3.—Inside of petal carmine rose with occasional blooms almost red; outside light yellow. The growth is extra vigorous, while the blooms have the typical short petal of the Pernetiana. A beautiful and very welcome variety. E.

The descriptions strive to be fair to both Roses and planter.

- EDITH KRAUSE (H.T.)** (Max Krause, 1930), F.4.—Large white pointed blooms, not as full as Mrs. C. Lamplough, and less liable to ball in wet weather. A good exhibition variety. E.
- PERCY IZZARD (H.T.)** (Robinson, 1936), 3.—Deep yellow fading to a lighter colour. The blooms have large, firm petals, which build up imposing flowers, but require a few more petals to make a really consistent exhibition variety. E.
- SUNKIST (H.T.)** (E. G. Hill, 1932).—A rich orange sport of Joanna Hill with long buds opening to semi-double flowers. The habit of growth is similar to the parent. E.
- ION PHILLIPS (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1934), 3.—Large, full, rich yellow flowers of good lasting qualities. Free branching growth, producing flowers with great freedom on long erect stems. Very promising. E.
- OLYMPIA (H.T.)** (M. Tantau, 1935), F.3.—Dark crimson blooms after the style of E. G. Hill with a more uniform centre. Growth and foliage are good and the flowers and colour last well either on the bush or when cut. This variety must not be confused with "Olympiad" sent out in 1931. E.
- DOREEN THORN (H.T.)** (F. Cant, 1934), 3.—Semi-double, deep glowing pink flowers of large size and good shape. E.
- JOHN CRONIN (H.T.)** (A. Clark, 1935), F.3.—Shapely and richly fragrant blooms of deep rose pink, produced on vigorous, healthy plants which are free and continuous blooming. E.
- JACQUES LATOUCHE (H.T.)** (C. Mallerin, 1935), 3.—Buds coppery red, opening to coppery carmine flowers. Old blooms fade to pink but are a very attractive colour. E.
- LADY HELEN MAGLONA (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1925), E.3.—Bright crimson red with dark markings, lightening to scarlet red as the flower ages. It is very sweetly scented, and was awarded the Clay Cup for Fragrance in 1925. The blooms carry about 35 petals, which keep their colour fairly well. A good grower and promising particularly well, but must be well grown or it is liable to develop weak neck. E.
- BERTHA GORST (H.T.)** (G. Beckwith & Son, 1933), F.3.—A sport from Autumn with larger blooms of crimson cerise. Moderate growth and semi-double flowers. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- MADGE WHIPP (H.T.)** (Bees Ltd., 1936), F.3.—Glowing crimson and scarlet blooms of 30 petals of good substance. This variety gave indifferent growth at first, but has improved considerably and is now making a very fine show. Recommended. E.
- CARRIE JACOBS BOND (H.T.)** (Howard & Smith, 1935), F.3.—Large, double, richly fragrant, rose pink blooms flushed with crimson at centre. The stems are long, while the growth is vigorous. A fine exhibition and garden variety. E.
- SERGEANT ULMANN (H.T.)** (Ch. Mallerin, 1932), F.3.—Extra strong grower with good foliage. Semi-double crimson, fading to a clean red. 15 to 18 petals. This is the best of the Hawlmark Crimson class in our opinion. A very much neglected variety. E.

- CARITO MacMAHON (H.T.)** (P. Dot, 1935), F.3.—Deep sunflower yellow which intensifies in autumn. The blooms carry 35 petals of medium length, while the foliage is good. Promising. E.
- GLOAMING (H.T.)** (J. H. Nicolas, 1935), F.3.—Large buds carried on long, rigid stems, opening to large, semi-double flowers of soft satiny pink heavily laden with salmon and amber. Vigorous and branching growth and a delightful fragrance. A very attractive variety. E.
- LA PARISIENNE (H.T.)** (Mallerin, 1936), 3.—A very welcome decorative rose with 15-20 petals of flaming coral with a decided yellow base. The blooms fade when open to coppery pink, but in any stage it is a variable and attractive decorative. Highly recommended. E.
- DIRECTEUR GUERIN (H.T.)** (J. Gaujard, 1935), 3.—Very large, full flowers of creamy yellow shaded orange in the centre. A strong, vigorous growing, free blooming variety for garden and exhibition. E.
- MADAME BERTHE DE FORGE (H.T.)** (C. Chambard, 1935), 3.—Beautiful buds, borne singly on strong stems, of reddish orange, opening to cup shaped flowers of orange coral flushed coppery salmon. The open flowers take the form of a Cactus Dahlia and are continuously produced. A promising decorative with 25-30 petals. E.
- BARCELONA (H.T.)** (W. Kordes Sohne, 1932), F.3.—Carmine crimson with velvety black shadings. The blooms carry 40 to 50 large petals, and the colour keeps quite well under average conditions. The growth is good, with clean foliage. E.
- FAIRLIE REDE (H.T.)** (A. Clark, 1937), 4.—A very lovely, full, pink rose of large size, and pronounced freedom of bloom. The plant makes a tall bush and is first class in every way. E.
- CARILLON (H.T.)** (J. H. Nicolas, 1935), 3.—Long pointed buds of orange scarlet, opening to deep coral overcast with orange, inner petals irregularly aranged. Branching habit and glossy green foliage. A very attractive decorative. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- ARCH REVENTOS (H.T.)** (Leenders, 1935), F.3.—Apricot buds, opening to large, double flowers of creamy yellow. Growth and foliage are both good, while the blooms are of garden exhibition standard. Recommended. E.
- DICKSON'S PERFECTION (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1937), F.3.—Large, shrimp pink blooms overlaid with orange. The flowers open rather flat, but it should prove a good garden sort. Richly and sweetly fragrant. E.
- LYNDA HURST (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1938), F.3.—Rich pink double blooms suggesting a fuller and better coloured Madame Abel Chatenay. E.
- PHOEBE (H.T.)** (B. R. Cant & Son, 1922), F.3.—Upright growth, buds long and pointed; semi-double flowers of perfect form, with nicely reflexed petals; colour creamy white, slightly deeper in centre, and occasionally almost pure white flowers. Tea. E.
- MADAME J. B. CROIBIER (H.T.)** (Gaujard, 1935), F.3.—Shapely, fragrant flowers of coppery salmon shaded yellow at the base, suitable for garden or exhibition. The growth is good, while the blooms have about 30 petals. E.

- ZARA RUTHVEN (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1932), 3.—Rich luminous pink, continuously produced on erect stems. A seedling from Madame Abel Chatenay. E.
- DAVID McKEE (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1933), F.3.—Crimson red bud, developing to bright crimson carmine flowers which are large and full. Strong, erect stems, vigorous and hardy growth. E.
- MAMAN COCHET (T.)** (Cochet, 1893), 4.—Deep flesh, outer petals suffused light rose. A large heavy bloom of splendid form at its best, with a tendency to hang its head. Mildew proof foliage. Should not be heavily pruned, as it induces malformation of buds. Scentless. E.
- LUNA (H.T.)** (Poulsen, 1925), 4.—The bud colour is yellow, opening to pale yellow or white flowers. The blooms are large, of good form, and produced on strong, erect stems. Performing very well as an exhibition variety. Splendid long buds. This variety has been overlooked. Tea. E.
- MAYFAIR (H.T.)** (Bentall, 1935), F.3.—Large, shapely blooms of deep pink, borne on strong stems. The growth is extra good and the colour keeps well, while the foliage is healthy. This variety carries 50 petals and is confidently recommended. E.
- THEA HARRISON (H.T.)** (Harrison, 1927), 3.—A true single rosy pink, of large size, and flowering in small clusters over a long period. An effective variety for exhibition in the decorative classes. E.
- SOPHIE MACKINNON (H.T.)** (A. Clark, 1937), 3.—A really fine, full red rose of good shape and carriage. The plant is healthy, vigorous and constant and a fine addition to the red section. E.
- JOSEPH PERNET d'ANNEMASSE (H.T.)** (J. Gaujard, 1934), 3.—Large, semi-double blooms, carried on long, strong stems. The colour is vivid coppery salmon but varies considerably. Vigorous, upright growth, with moderately healthy foliage. E.
- PALACKY (H.T.)** (J. Bohm, 1936), F.3.—Shapely buds, opening to large, sweetly scented blooms of orange yellow which often fade to white with a yellow centre. Suitable for garden and exhibition. E.
- VICTORIA HARRINGTON (H.T.)** (Capt. Thomas, 1931), F.4.—An extra vigorous growing dark red variety, which through some error or oversight has only just come into prominence in the U.S.A., where it was raised. The blooms are produced on extra long stems and the colour is well kept until the flowers fade. This is a very valuable variety. E.
- MRS. T. J. ENGLISH (H.T.)** (English, 1922), 4.—Flowers apricot and amber with faint salmon flesh shadings, borne on strong stems, with very vigorous growth. E.
- PADRE (H.T.)** (B. R. Cant, 1920), F.3.—Strong, upright growth; long shoots producing flowers with fine long petals of coppery scarlet colouring, flushed with yellow at the base. An excellent bedding variety. Fruity scent. E.
- HUGO ROLLER (T.)** (W. Paul, 1907), 2.—Creamy yellow petals, edged and suffused with crimson. Medium size, good shaped double blooms and mildew-proof foliage. Where Penelope is a failure

Crimson Glory and Rouge Mallerin are better Red Roses.

this variety provides the nearest approach to it in colour. Like many other Teas, it is best pruned very lightly. Tea. E.

MOLLY SHARMAN CRAWFORD (T.) (A. Dickson, 1908), F.3.—A very free flowering white variety, and first-class for bedding. The blooms are always clean and last far longer than any other white. The plant is particularly mildew proof. Faint tea. E.

McGREDY'S IVORY (H.T.) (McGredy, 1929), F.3.—Creamy yellow, fading to a very clear white as the bloom opens. The growth and foliage are both good. Light damask perfume. 25 petals. Recommended. E.

MADAME EMILE DALOZ (H.T.) (H. Sauvageot, 1934), F.3.—A true self colour. Large, loose flower resembling a Paeony. The flowers are clean, satiny pink, with a wonderful fragrance. 30-40 petals. E.

SYRACUSE (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1930), F.3.—Large scarlet crimson blooms with rich sweet fragrance. Vigorous growth and free flowering. E.

THE RAJAH (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1937), 3.—A fine deep red rose, very free and constant, and especially good in mid-summer and autumn. The bush is strong and healthy and has been thoroughly tested. E.

SUNLIT (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937), F.3.—A most striking and delightful salmon-pink variety, free blooming and constant. E.

AUTUMN (H.T.) (L. B. Coddington, 1928), F.3.—A medium sized flower of burnt orange streaked with red. The colour is very variable while the growth is upright. Strong fruit perfume. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

The following list, which contains many splendid sorts, is also available, but owing to the fact they are not known by the average rose grower, the demand is negligible. New varieties are being produced at such a prodigious rate that a very difficult problem of what to grow and what to discard is created. 1/6 each, 16/- dozen. POSTAGE OR FREIGHT EXTRA.

Albert Maumene (H.T.) (J. Sauvageot, 1934), F.3.—Copper.

Alice Harding (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1937), F.3.—Yellow.

Alice Marion Whyte (H.T.) (Evans, 1932), F.3.—Pink fading to white.

Antoine Rivoire (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1896), F.3.—Pink.

Clovelly (H.T.) (Hicks, 1923), 3.—Pink.

Comtesse de Cayla (China) (Guillot, 1903), F.2.—Reddish carmine.

Comtesse de la Barthe (H.T.) (Bernede, 1857), 4.—Pink.

Countess of Gosford (H.T.) (McGredy, 1906), 4.—Salmon pink.

Creina Murland (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1934), F.3.—Yellow.

Dame Catherine (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1936), 3.—Pale yellow.

Dickson's Centennial (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1936), F.3.—Red.

Doris Osborne (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1937), 3.—Pink.

Dr. Grill (H.T.) (Bonnaire, 1886), 4.—Pink.

Duchess of Wellington (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1909), 4.—Yellow.

Duchess of Westminster (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Pink.

Elegante (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1918), F.3.—Yellow.

Each Rose should earn its place in your garden.

- Empire Queen (H.T.) (W. Easlea & Sons, 1925), 3.—Cerise.
 Empress (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros., 1933), F.3.—Pink.
 Erik Hjelm (H.T.) (Kordes, 1929), F.3.—Pink.
 Francois Dubreuil (T.) (Dubreuil, 1894), 4.—Red.
 Frazer Annesley (H.T.) (McGredy, 1935), 3.—Carmine.
 Freiburg II (H.T.) (Kruger, 1917), F.2.—Pink.
 General Gallieni (T.) (Nabonnand, 1899), 4.—Reddish lake.
 Gerald Hardy (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1936), F.4.—Red.
 Gruss an Coburg (H.T.) (Felberg Leclerc, 1927), 3. — Coppery orange.
 Gruss an Teplitz (H.T.) (Geschwind, 1897), 3.—Red.
 Guiseppe Motta (H.T.) (E. Heizmann, 1935), F.3.—Fancy.
 Hilda (H.T.) (B.R. Cant, 1929), 3.—Pink.
 Imperial Potentate (H.T.) (Clarke Bros., 1923), F.3.—Pink.
 James Walley (H.T.) (Easlea, 1923), F.3.—Apricot pink.
 John C. M. Mensing (H.T.) (Eveleens, 1924), F.3.—Pink.
 Killarney Queen (H.T.) (Budlong, 1912), F.3.—Pink.
 K. of K. (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), F.3.—Single scarlet.
 La France (H.T.) (Guillot, 1867), F.3.—Pink.
 La Tosca (H.T.) (Schwartz, 1900), 4.—Pink and white.
 Lady Pirrie (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1910), 3.—Coppery salmon.
 Lady Roberts (T.) (F. Cant, 1902), 2 or 3.—Coppery.
 Leslie Evans (H.T.) (Evans, 1925), 4.—Crimson.
 Lucille Rand (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1930), 3.—Carmine.
 Mab Grimwade (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1937), 3.—Orange.
 Madame Albert Gillies (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1934), F.3.—Coral pink.
 Madame Antoine Mari (T.) (Mari, 1901), 4.—Rosy pink.
 Madame Jules Grolez (H.T.) (Guillot, 1896), F.2.—Pink.
 Madame Lambard (T.) (Lacharme, 1877), 4.—Rosy Salmon.
 Madame Segond Weber (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1908), 3.—Pink.
 Marie van Houtte (T.) (Ducher, 1871), 4.—Pale yellow.
 Mary Countess of Ilchester (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1909), F.3.—Deep carmine.
 Mdlle. Christine de Noue (T.) (Guillot, 1895), 4.—Purplish red.
 McGredy's Coral (H.T.) (McGredy, 1936), 3.—Pink.
 Monsieur Tillier (T.) (Bernaix, 1891), 3.—Coppery red.
 My Maryland (H.T.) (Cook, 1908), 3.—Pink.
 Mrs. A. R. Waddell (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1908), 3.—Coppery pink.
 Mrs. B. R. Cant (T.) (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1901), 4.—Pink.
 Mrs. Edward Laxton (H.T.) (Laxton, 1935), 2.—Pink and orange.
 Mrs. George Geary (H.T.) (Burbage Nurseries, 1929), F.3.—Pink.
 Mrs. Norris M. Agnew (H.T.) (Bees Ltd., 1934), 3.—Pink.

Don't waste time and room over indifferent varieties.

- Mrs. W. C. Miller (H.T.) (McGredy, 1909), 3.—Pink.
 Paul Neyron (H.P.) (Levet, 1869), 3.—Pink.
 Peggy Bell (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1928), 3.—Pink.
 Penelope (T.) (Williams, 1907), 2.—Cream and red.
 Polly (H.T.) (Beckwith, 1927), F.3.—Pink.
 President van Oost (H.T.) (Lens, 1934), F.3.—Orange yellow.
 Prima Donna (T.) (), 4.—Pink and yellow.
 Rapture (H.T.) (Traendley & Schenck, 1926), F.3.—Pink.
 Red Letter Day (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1914), 4.—Red.
 Ruby Manwaring (H.T.) (Longley & Son, 1931), 3.—Coppery red.
 Safrano (T.) (Beauregard, 1839), 4.—Yellow.
 Sam McGredy (H.T.) (McGredy, 1936), F.3.—Light yellow.
 Samuel Pepys (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1934), F.2.—Pale yellow.
 Sensation (H.T.) (Jos. Hill, 1924), F.3.—Crimson.
 Sheila Bellair (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1937), 3.—Salmon pink.
 Soeur Therese (H.T.) (F. Gillot, 1930), F.3.—Yellow.
 Star of Queensland (H.T.) (Williams, 1909), F.3.—Crimson.
 Sunburst (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1912), 3.—Yellow.
 Sunstar (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1922), F.2.—Yellow veined crimson.
 Souvenir (H.T.) (Pierson, 1930), F.3.—Yellow.
 Souv. d'Alexandre Bernaix (H.T.) (P. Bernaix Fils, 1926), 3.—Scarlet.
 Souv. de Gilbert Nabonnand (T.) (Nabonnand, 1920), 4.—Coppery pink.
 Souv. de Pierre Ketten (H.T.) (Ketten, 1928), F.3.—Pink.
 Viscountess Charlemont (H.T.) (McGredy, 1936), F.2.—Salmon pink.
 Warrior (H.T.) (Paul, 1906), 3.—Red.
 W. R. Smith (T.) (Smith, 1908), 4.—Pale Pink.
 Yves Druhen (H.T.) (Buatois, 1921), 3.—Dark red.
 Yvonne Millot (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1934), F.3.—Yellow.

I would like to tell you that the parcel of sixty Roses I had from you last year have done excellently. I've had many favourable comments on their growth and have a great deal of pleasure in recommending your nursery to my friends. G.A.B., Wollongong. 17/7/39.

The Roses arrived in wonderful condition and have made marvellous headway and I'll certainly be sending you an order for many more, say in June of next year, and give your address to anyone interested in Rose growing. P.F.C., Ayr, Q'ld. 13/9/39.

The advanced plants I received from you last year are really wonderful. Despite the very severe summer of last year I did not lose a tree. J.M.A., Newbridge. 10/8/39.

Hitch your waggon to a star — "Better Roses".

Exhibition Roses

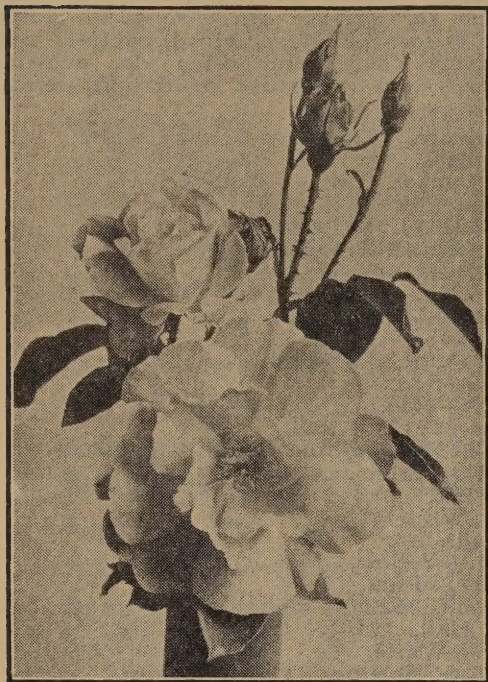
The following varieties are mostly valued by exhibitors, and when skilfully grown, may produce high-class blooms for the show tray. Taken as a whole, however, they may be considered as somewhat difficult at times, and for this reason they cannot be generally recommended for average gardens. The faults include variable colour, poor growth, weak stems, balling, divided centres and insufficient flowering value. Individual blooms may, and often do, achieve championship honours. Price, 1/6 each, 16/- doz. Postage or freight extra.

Alexander Hill Gray (T.) (A. Dickson, 1911).—Yellow.
 Alexander Marghiloman (H.T.) (Arpad Muhle, 1927), 4.—Creamy white.
 America (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1923).—Pink.
 Aspirant Marcel Rouyer (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1919).—Yellow.
 Caledonia (H.T.) (Dobbie, 1928).—White.
 Capt. F. S. Harvey Cant (H.T.) (Cant, 1923), 3.—Pink.
 Duchess of Sutherland (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1912).—Pink.
 Earl Haig (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921).—Red.
 Elizabeth Arden (H.T.) (Geo. Prince, 1929).—White.
 Ethel Somerset (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921).—Pink.
 Feu Pernet Ducher (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1934).—Yellow.
 Florence L. Izzard (H.T.) (McGredy, 1923), F.2.—Yellow.
 Francis Scott Key (H.T.) (Cook, 1913).—Red.
 Genius Mendel (H.T.) (Bohm, 1933), F.3.—Red.
 George Dickson (Clb. H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1912).—Red.
 Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau (H.P.) (Chedane-Pajotin, 1907).—Red.
 Hugh Dickson (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1904).—Crimson.
 Konigin Carola (H.T.) (Turke, 1903).—Pink.
 Konigin Luise (H.T.) (Weigand, 1927).—White.
 Kurt Scholz (H.T.) (Kordes, 1934).—Red.
 Lady Plymouth (T.) (A. Dickson, 1914).—Yellow.
 Leading Lady (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1935).—Pink.
 Lord Charlemont (H.T.) (McGredy & Sons, 1922).—Red.
 Lord Rossmore (H.T.) (Dr. J. Campbell Hall, 1930).—Creamy white.
 Louise Crette (H.T.) (Chambard, 1915).—White.
 Madame Constant Soupert (T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1906).—Yellow.
 Mildred Cant (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1935).—Red.
 Miss Alice de Rothschild (T.) (A. Dickson, 1910).—Canary yellow.
 Molly Bligh (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917).—Pink.
 Mrs. A. R. Barraclough (Pernt.) (McGredy, 1926).—Pink.
 Mrs. Charles Lamplough (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920), F.3.—White.
 Mrs. Foley Hobbs (T.) (A. Dickson, 1910).—White.
 Mrs. George Shawyer (H.T.) (Shawyer, 1911).—Pink.
 Mrs. Henry Winnett (H.T.) (Dunlop, 1917).—Red.
 Mrs. H. R. Darlington (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920).—White.
 Mrs. Mackellar (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1915), F.3.—Yellow.
 Mrs. W. C. Egan (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1922).—Pink.
 Olive Cook (H.T.) (F. Cant & Co. Ltd., 1934), 2.—White.
 Oswald Sieper (H.T.) (M. Krause, 1932), 2.—White.
 President Boone (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1935), F.3.—Crimson.
 Priscilla (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1922).—Pink.
 Professor Deaux (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1935).—Yellow.
 Rex Anderson (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1936), F.3.—Light yellow.
 Stately (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1930), 3.—Pink.
 Vierlanden (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1932).—Salmon.
 W. E. Chaplin (H.T.) (Chaplin, 1929).—Red.

The following sorts are also good exhibition and garden varieties. See various sections for descriptions and prices. Alois Jirasek, Arch Reventos, Better Times, Briarcliff, Captain Bligh, Catherine Kordes, Chaplin's Triumph, Chas. H. Rigg, Chieftain, Christopher Stone, Columbia, Comtesse Vandal, Crimson Glory, Daily Mail Scented, Dame Edith Helen, Edith Krause, Editor McFarland, E. G. Hill, Eileen Dorothea, Elli Knab, Evert van Dyk, Fascination, Frau Karl Druschki, Gipsy Lass, Golden Dawn, Grenoble, Heinrich Wendland, Hoosier Beauty, J. C. Thornton, J. K. B. Roos, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Julien Potin, K. A. Viktoria, Korovo, Lady Cahn, Lady Sylvia, Lise Palais, Lubra, Luna, Mabel Turner, Madame Cochet Cochet, Madame Edouard Estaunie, Madame Jules Gaujard, Madame Louis Lens, Madame Nicolas Aussel, Madame Pierre S. du Pont, Madame Second Weber, Madge Whipp, Maison Pernet Ducher, Malar Ros, Maman Cochet, Mary Countess of Ilchester, Matador, Max Krause, Mayfair, McGredy's Scarlet, McGredy's Yellow, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mother's Day, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Mrs. Francis King, Mrs. George Geary, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mrs. S. McGredy, Mrs. W. E. Lenon, Patrick Anderson, Percy Izzard, Phoebe, Picture, President Macia, Queensland Beauty, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Richard E. West, Rochefort, Rosieriste Gaston Leveque, Roslyn, Rotary Lyon, Rouge Mallerin, Rudolph Alex. Schroder, S. & M. Perrier, Sensation, Signora Piero Puricelli, Silver Jubilee, Sir Henry Segrave, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de Georges Pernet, Una Wallace, Walter Bentley, Warrawee, White Ensign, White Maman Cochet, William Moore, William Orr, Zara Ruthven.

Wanted . . . better roses.

Pernetiana Roses



Federico Casas

This new race takes its name from the renowned Hybridist of Lyons, Mons. Pernet Ducher. He commenced by crossing the Persian yellow with a Hybrid Perpetual (Antoine Ducher), and produced Soliel d'Or. From this variety and its close relative, Austrian Copper, we have had some of the loveliest coloured roses possible to conceive, but, so far, almost all of them have the weak foliage of both ancestors, with a particular liability to black spot. This disease causes premature defoliation, and in moist climates the shoots die back to the bud for lack of proper ripening. As Adelaide possesses the driest atmosphere of all the capital cities, these roses reach their fullest perfection in that place, and wherever Adelaide conditions are found, similar success may be expected. The divisions marked "P" are also quite satisfactory, while "M," having a rather moister atmosphere, is somewhat limited as to the number of varieties suitable. In "B" and "S" they are not satisfactory generally. Care should be taken when planting that they are not placed in moist positions, and that an extra supply of potash and phosphatic manures is allowed them. Only very light pruning should be practised, as it has been found

in all climates that they resent heavy cutting. In addition to the decided break in colour, this class has introduced quite a new type of perfume. Until further classification is possible, it is all being grouped under the heading of fruit scent. As previously stated the dividing line between Hybrid Tea and Pernetiana is becoming very obscure, and since our classification is probably different to that in other catalogues, the standpoint from which varieties are judged is given. Roses like Condesa de Sastago, Effekt, Gaiety, Golden Dawn, Margaret McGredy, President H. Hoover, Roslyn, Talisman, Ville de Paris and others, are undoubtedly of part Pernetiana origin, but in this zone ("S") they do not show in a marked degree the faults which make the true Pernetiana so difficult to handle in the average Australian climate. Other sorts which show the short bud with a flattened centre, a pronounced liability to black spot, early defoliation, and those which have a soft pithy stem liable to die back are included in the Pernetiana section. 1/6 each, 16/- dozen, postage or freight extra.

MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM (G. A. Van Rossem, 1926), F.3.—The flowers are heavily flamed and shaded dark orange and apricot on a dark golden yellow ground, the reverse of the petals is often dark bronze and nearly brown when the blooms are in the first stage. Very striking colour. A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S.

HEINRICH WENDLAND (W. Kordes Sohne, 1930), F.3.—Deep golden yellow on the outside, with a rich nasturtium red on the inner face of the petal. The pointed buds open to large blooms, carrying upwards of 45 petals, but although they are sometimes confused and somewhat weak as regards shape, they present such a novel colour that most growers will be prepared to overlook the fault. A.H.M.Mts. P.S.

OLIVER MEE (Sandy Dickson, 1927), F.3.—Colour deep salmon, with heavy flush of clear fawn changing with age to light salmon-pink. Flower of the largest size, semi-double, and high centred. Growth free and branching, though rather low and spreading. Sweetly scented. Highly recommended. E.

SIGNORA PIERO PURICELLI (Aicardi Bros., 1934), F.3.—Brownish orange bud, opening to a mixture of yellow and salmon. Fragrant, double blooms, freely produced on vigorous plants. This variety is now known in America as "Signora" (pronounced Seen-yora). A beautiful sort after the style of Mev. G. A. van Rossem, but with a more intense colouring. Highly recommended. E.

Pernetianas are a glorious advance in colour.

- DAME EDITH HELEN** (A. Dickson, 1925), F.3.—Pure glowing rose pink without any other shade. The blooms last splendidly, are extra full, and represent one of the highest standards so far attained in an exhibition bloom. In its first season this rose gave every indication of good growth and robust constitution, but later experience has shown it to die back badly in many coastal districts. Strong climbing sport is also available.
- FREIA** (M. Tantau, 1936), F.3.—A free blooming, semi-double variety with rich yellow blooms darker than Ville de Paris. E.
- MAX KRAUSE** (Max Krause, 1930), F.3.—Deep reddish orange changing to clear yellow as the bloom opens. Flowers are very large, carrying 50 to 60 petals, and are produced singly on strong stem. Highly recommended. When unduly forced is liable to come quartered. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- AMI F. MAYERY** (Chambard, 1933), F.3.—Large semi-double, coppery scarlet blooms like a glorified Cuba. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- NINON VALLIN** (Pernet Ducher, 1936), 3.—Long, clear, yellow buds, opening to shapely flowers, showing a heavy coppery pink on the inside of the petals. This is a very beautiful variety with rather weak constitution which it is hoped will improve with acclimatisation. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- FEDERICO CASAS** (P. Dot, 1929), F.3.—Bud very large, long pointed, red; flower very large, semi-double, open, very lasting, intensely fragrant, red and yellow, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage abundant, large, dark green. Growth vigorous, bushy; profuse bloomer. Fruit scent. A very beautiful variety. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- FAIENCE** (Van Rossem, 1935), 3.—A particularly attractive variety with long pointed, double blooms of good shape and size. The inside petals are coppery red with the outside yellow flushed coppery pink. Growth is moderate with fairly good foliage. E.
- MADAME NICOLAS AUSSEL** (Pernet Ducher, 1930), F.3.—A unique colour such as would be obtained by mixing copper and orange. The flowers are of splendid size and shape, and, except for a slight weakness of the stem, it is a particularly fine variety. Highly recommended. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- ANGELE PERNET** (Pernet Ducher, 1924), 3.—Semi-double blooms of reddish orange shaded chrome yellow. This is a very beautiful variety with glossy foliage. One of the best decoratives. Liable to die back in S. on poor soils. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- MRS. SAM MCGREDY** (McGredy, 1929), F.2. or 3.—Flower on inside is coppery apricot, and on the outside a light Lincoln red. When fully opened blooms change to old gold and salmon. Altogether a very striking colour. Growth is medium and branching and foliage good. 30 petals. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Constitution weak in Sydney climate.
- GEORGES CHESNEL** (Pernet Ducher, 1935), F.2.—Deep orange blooms of 25 petals, fading to deep yellow when mature. The shape is good and the colour the most intense so far achieved in this shade. Moderate growth and foliage. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- LUIS BRINAS** (P. Dot, 1934), F.3.—Short buds, opening to a fully double, starry, orange copper flower. When fully open the colour is soft old rose flushed with gold. A vigorous, upright growing tree, moderately fragrant. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- JULIEN POTIN** (Pernet Ducher, 1927), F.3.—Rich golden yellow double blooms of exhibition standard. Growth is variable according to soil and climate. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS** (B. R. Cant, 1921), F.2.—Large, double, very beautiful blooms of true exhibition form, with an inner face of soft buff and a reverse of rich salmon shaded carmine and yellow. The perfume often suggests that of a ripe apple, and the flowers last well in water. The plants as a rule are not very vigorous, and in many places appear to be weakening in constitution after several years' growth. A.H.M.Mts.P., and, in favoured places, in S.
- KONINGIN ASTRID** (M. Leenders, 1935), F.3.—Buds persian yellow, opening to flowers of reddish apricot and bronze. Previously it was listed as "Queen Astrid," but apart from the injustice of altering or translating names, we have decided to revert to the raiser's original title. Another raiser has sent out a totally different kind which he has called "Reine Astrid," and if translated as in the first case would give two different roses with the one name of "Queen Astrid." A.H.M.Mts.P.
- SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET** (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.3.—Beautiful Orient red colour, the end of the petals cochineal carmine, shaded with yellow, very large, full and globular, oval bud carried on erect stem. A vigorous grower of

Do not plant pernetianas near the Coast without careful enquiry.

branching habit, with many long thorns and bronze-green foliage. Very good. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

PHYLLIS GOLD (Robinson, 1935), F.2.—Semi-double blooms with large petals, of good substance, pure yellow, keeping its colour well in cool weather. Growth has been rather disappointing this season, but it will probably do better in cooler climates. A.H.M.Mts.P.

VAN ROSSEM'S JUBILEE (Van Rossem, 1937), F.2.—Bright carmine lake flushed satiny pink of a particularly pleasing shade. A very rich colour but unfortunately the plants die back in this climate. A.H.M.Mts.P.

BRASIER (Mallerin, 1936), F.3.—Long buds of dark flaming red, opening to glowing fiery red, which makes the name appropriate. This is a good decorative variety with Pernetiana characters and has died back slightly here, but will no doubt be free of this fault in drier areas. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

MADAME JOSEPH PERRAUD (Pernet Ducher, 1934), F.2.—Nasturtium orange in the bud, changing with age to nasturtium buff with a delightful shading of shell pink at edges of petal. Long, slender buds, opening into large, full flowers with a sweet fragrance. Poor growth, which is rather a matter of great regret, as the blooms are one of the most beautiful amongst the Pernetiana class. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

MAISON PERNET DUCHER (Pernet Ducher, 1934), F.3.—Refined blooms of splendid show form. The summer colour is salmon flesh and the growth moderate. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

NORMAN LAMBERT (McGredy, 1926), 3.—Outside petals cadmium yellow flushed tomato red; inside russet orange. A very dainty decorative rose of 24 petals. Foliage and growth appear good. Highly recommended as a decorative. Fruit. A.H.M.Mt.P.

ANNA NEAGLE (McGredy, 1936), F.2.—Bright currant red blooms of medium size. The colour so far has not been very attractive, while the growth is only moderate. A.H.M.Mts.P.

GOLDENES MAINZ (Kordes, 1933), F.3.—Golden yellow double blooms produced on moderate growth which is often somewhat straggly. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

We can also supply the following varieties:—Alezane, Anni Jebens, Antinea, Catalonia, Charles P. Kilham, Comtesse de Castilleja, Cuba, Dr. Vasquez, Eduard Schill, Feu Joseph Looymans, Frau Margaret Oppenheim, Fred. Walker, Georges Paquel, Golden Beauty, Golden Gleam, Jonkheer Mr. G. Sandberg, Katharine Pechtold, Madame Edouard Herriot, Orange Glory, Pilarin Vilella, Romance, Rosieriste Gaston Leveque, Senora Gari, Sonnengold, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de Pierre Guillot, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson, Sylvia Leyva, Viktoria Adelheid.

The quality of the plants and the excellence of the packing were a joy to see. It is likely enough that your senses have become rather dulled through its repetition to the effect of such praise as this, but it is not so with your customers. I have had four or five lots of plants from you and the delight and satisfaction when the hessian is ripped off one of your plant collections is such that it can be counted in with the reckoning of the epic moments of a lifetime. T.J.H., Brisbane, Q'ld. 6/10/39.

The Roses arrived in perfect condition and I think they are the strongest plants I have ever seen. Mrs. M.B., Townsville, Q'ld. 4/8/39.

Roses arrived today in good order as your plants always do. Mrs. E.H.B., Forbes. 13/5/39.

The Roses I had from you during the previous two years are magnificent. As I write this I have beside me a bowl of blooms which would gladden your heart. J.B.R., Morven, Q'ld. 15/5/39.

After planting remove label strings to prevent injury.

Climbing Roses

LARGE FLOWERING SECTION.

The varieties in this class are much more limited than the dwarf section, and, generally speaking, do not flower quite so freely, while some few sorts are spring blooming only. They differ in style of growth, some being rampant climbers quite capable of covering a wall up to 20 feet high; others, usually called "Pillar Roses," of more moderate growth, suitable for furnishing the supports of a pergola or archway. Except in a few instances, they do not flower the first year of planting, as all blooms are produced on the wood made the previous year.

For covering fences, arches, pergolas, walls, old trees and stumps, this large-flowered section is unsurpassed. The other sections listed are also useful for the same class of work, but will be described separately to prevent confusion. It is particularly important when ordering a climbing sport of a dwarf variety to distinctly write "Climbing" against the name, as there is no other way to distinguish it from its parent. Customers frequently experience disappointment in this respect by carelessness in ordering "Maman Cochet" and expecting a climber.

Climbing sports from Dwarf Varieties might be considered as freaks of Nature. They cannot be produced or controlled by human agency. When observed, these freak growths may often be propagated and the climbing habit is frequently reproduced in the young plants. On other occasions these sports or mutations refuse to perpetuate themselves, in spite of every attention.

Plants propagated from climbing sports often revert to dwarf growth, and no precaution on the part of the propagator can prevent such a happening. The best advice is to leave the plants lightly pruned as received from the nursery, and do not cut them back further at planting time.

Prices: 1/6 each; 16/- dozen; 50 more at the rate of £6 per 100. Postage or freight extra.

The figures after the year of introduction refer to the habit of growth. (See page 26.)

CLIMBING ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (H.T.) (Leenders, 1931), F.5.—Dark, reddish crimson, heavily perfumed flowers identical to the original. It promises to be one of the very best climbers in the list. E.

CLIMBING SOUV. DE MADAME BOULLET (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1930), F.6.—There are quite a number of yellow climbing roses, but not one which really comes up to this variety for general all-round excellence. It is a vigorous grower, with clean foliage, and produces extremely long buds of rich deep cadmium yellow, opening into fairly full flowers with a rich tea scent. It is particularly free flowering, and in our opinion, one of the most outstanding varieties introduced for many years. Highly recommended for all climates.

CLIMBING TALISMAN (H.T.) (Dixie Rose Nursery, 1933), F.6.—A new colour in climbers where the rich coppery red, pink or gold blooms will be an acquisition. The colours are very variable, just as in the dwarf variety, while the climbing habit is only perpetuated in a percentage of those propagated. E.

CLIMBING SHOT SILK (H.T.) (G. Knight, 1931), F.6.—A new and welcome addition to the climbing section with variable coppery salmon pink blooms quite distinct from any other variety. The foliage is a rich glossy green, while the growth appears vigorous and healthy. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING LADY SYLVIA (H.T.) (Stuart Low & Co., 1933), F.6.—Blooms at present closely resemble Madame Butterfly, but are a consistently good shell-pink colour. E.

CLIMBING MADAME SEGOND WEBER (H.T.) (Ardagh), 6.—Rosy salmon blooms very freely produced. Recommended as one of the very best. E.

MARGARET TURNBULL (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1931), 5.—A pillar rose of a new colour, salmon flushed yellow. Blooms well both in spring and autumn. Semi-double, but of good shape, particularly in the bud to three-quarter bloom. The growth is free and healthy, first class cut flower and decorative. Recommended.

CLIMBING GOLDEN DAWN (H.T.) (Armstrong, 1935), F.5.—There are two distinct sports at least of this variety, one from U.S.A. and the other from New South Wales. Both appear identical and show vigorous climbing growth, with yellow blooms as in the original. These sports will be welcome, particularly by exhibitors, as it is the invariable rule to find that better blooms are produced on climbing sports than on the dwarf form. E.

CLIMBING LORRAINE LEE (Hyb. Gig.) (McKay, 1932), F.6.—A most vigorous and healthy sport of the well-known dwarf. Exceptionally strong and free branching variety, with a profusion of semi-double, terra-cotta pink blooms.

Do not prune climbing sports when planting.

The foliage is leathery and resistant to a high degree, which makes an extra attraction on pergola or trellis. Blooms well into late autumn or winter long after most other climbers. Highly recommended. E.

CLIMBING ROSE MARIE (H.T.) (Pacific Rose Co., 1927), F.6.—The peach pink colour is quite new in this section while the shape of the blooms and rich sweet fragrance will ensure it a place in the very front rank of climbers. The growth is most vigorous and the clean mildew-proof foliage adds still another argument for its inclusion in every order for high-class climbing roses. Highly recommended as one of the very best. E.

ALLEN'S GOLDEN CLIMBER (H.T.) (Allen, 1933), F.6.—Long shapely buds, opening to rich yellow blooms with a pronounced tea fragrance. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Rosen, 1923), F.6.—Richly fragrant, carmine red double blooms produced on vigorous, healthy growth. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING COLUMBIA (H.T.) (Totty, 1923), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport of this popular variety. The flowers are identical in the rich pink colour, shape, fragrance and lasting qualities with those of the parent, and will provide a new shade in climbers. Highly recommended. Sweet. E.

CLIMBING MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (H.T.) (Easlea, 1916), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport, producing well shaped, salmon pink flowers like the original. One of the best. E.

BLACK BOY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1919), F.6.—Deep velvety crimson, shaded blackish maroon, and overlaying fiery scarlet. The blooms are large, semi-double, and are produced on long, stiff stems. In addition to extraordinary vigour, it is sweetly scented, and has mildew-proof foliage. Reports from all sources proclaim Black Boy as one of the finest varieties ever sent out from any country. The only weak point is that the flowers do not hold their shape well when picked. As this variety revels in the heat, it should not be planted in a cold, sunless position. E.

CLIMBING LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Hicks, 1917), F.5.—A valuable addition to the really good climbing yellow roses. In the Portland Test Garden this variety produced 104 blooms per plant for a two years' test, and scored 88 1-3rd per cent. of marks. Tea. E.

CLIMBING OPHELIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1920), F.6.—Genuine climbing habit and producing even better flowers than the parent. The only climber in this colour, which is salmon flesh shaded yellow. Recommended as one of the very best. Sweet. E.

WAR PAINT (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1930), 6.—Large, shapely flowers of bright carmine rose, freely produced. They are very suitable for indoor decoration as the colour is very vivid under artificial light. The growth is vigorous and healthy. E.

CLIMBING ROSELANDIA (H.T.) (Lens, 1934), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport with rich yellow, shapely, semi-double blooms. E.

CLIMBING VILLE DE PARIS (H.T.) (Armstrong, 1935), 6.—Rich sunflower yellow semi-double blooms of splendid shape and colour. A welcome addition. E.

PAUL BUATOIS (H.T.) (Buatois, 1931), F.6.—Attractive dark red fading to bright red, with a decided yellow base apparent in the open flower. The plant is a strong grower, with healthy foliage. Recommended. E.

MERMAID (Hyb. of Rosa bracteata) (Wm. Paul & Son, 1918), 6.—Flowers sulphur yellow, the deep amber stamens standing out prominently and throwing a rich shade of yellow over the whole of the blossom, of great size but single, produced continuously from early summer till late in autumn. Growth is good; the foliage most effective, the leaves being very large and massive, of a deep shining green, and the young shoots tinged with red. A very distinct and charming acquisition to the single-flowered roses; it is well suited for growing on walls, trellises, buildings, and pillars, also for forming large bushes in the garden. A beauty. E.

CLIMBING RED RADIANCE (H.T.) (Pacific Rose Co., 1927), F.6.—The colour is a cerise red which is very telling under artificial light and particularly good in autumn and winter. In every other respect the bloom is similar to the parent with the same shape and rich fragrance. E.

CLIMBING RADIANCE (H.T.) (H. J. Catt, 1928), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport producing carmine pink flowers in great profusion. A clean, healthy grower, and highly recommended. E.

MISS MARION MANIFOLD (H.T.) (Adamson, 1913), 6.—A Victorian-raised variety that more than holds its own with the imported kinds from the older established rose growing centres. It is a particularly vigorous climber, and right into

Fragrance is an essential charm.

winter it carries splendid big blooms of fairly full petalage and refined form. The colour is crimson scarlet and of a quality that does not easily fade or blue, while it is lightly Bourbon scented. The foliage is the weakest point, as it, like almost all other roses, is subject to black spot. E.

CLIMBING MADAME LOUIS LENS (H.T.) (Lens, 1935), 6.—Extra long pointed double white blooms of high exhibition and garden standard. E.

CLIMBING SUNSTAR (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1925), 5.—A climbing sport of the well-known and popular bedding variety. A very novel and valuable introduction, and one that will be greatly appreciated. The colour is deep orange and yellow, veined and splashed crimson and vermillion. The bloom is of medium size and semi-double, and the colour can be extremely variable. Honey scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

CLIMBING MEV. G. A. VAN ROSSEM (Pernt.) (Armstrong, 1934), F.5.—A distinct colour amongst climbers, with rich orange, apricot and yellow, variable blooms. The growth is fairly vigorous with good foliage. Recommended A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S.

CLIMBING MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1922), 6.—A very vigorous, large, fairly full snow white flower, a sport from "Mrs. Herbert Stevens. This variety is very hardy and superior in every way to Climbing Niphetos. E.

CLIMBING MRS. E. PEMBROKE THOM (Pernt.) (Dixie Rose Nursery, 1933), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport with shapely, deep yellow blooms. E.

COUNTESS OF STRADBROKE (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1928), F.6.—Deep crimson, fragrant blooms of excellent shape and size. The growth is vigorous and if only freer in bloom, this would be the best red climber in the list. E.

SACHSENGRUSS (Saxony's Greetings), (H.T.) (Hozer & Klemm, 1912), 6.—Originally this came out as an H.P., but must be classed as a very vigorous climber almost continuously in bloom. The flowers are of immense size and perfect shape, and in colour delicate flesh shaded China rose. It is somewhat late in flowering, but an irresistible champion on the show tray when the date is right. E.

CLIMBING GENERAL MacARTHUR (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), F.6.—Extra vigorous, climbing growth, producing large, double red flowers, which are inclined to blue under unfavourable conditions. Rich damask scent. E.

CLIMBING K. A. VIKTORIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1897), 5 or 6.—White roses are scarce in both dwarfs and climbers, and this sort will be much appreciated where variety of colour is desired. It is a variable performer, in some instances only moderate, in others a rampant grower. Tea. E.

KITTY KININMONTH (Hyb. Gig.) (A. Clark, 1922), 6.—A brilliant climbing rose producing huge semi-double decorative flowers, which are a bright carmine rose colour. This rose has enormous petals, and is perfectly even in colour. The flowers are freely produced all over the plant, on splendid stiff stems, which show them off to great advantage. The plant clothes itself with splendid green, mildew-proof foliage, which by contrast enhances the telling effect of the immense flowers. It is spring blooming on young plants, but older specimens often bloom in autumn. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.) (Hage, 1925), 5.—A fine climbing sport of the pretty dwarf variety. The flowers are perfect in shape, and will prove a welcome addition to the yellow flowering climbing varieties. Tea. E.

CLIMBING MRS. DUNLOP BEST (H.T.) (), 1933, F.6.—Coppery apricot, semi-double blooms, and clean, healthy foliage. The growth is vigorous, and the variety promises to be one of our best climbers. E.

CLIMBING PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER (H.T.), F.6.—Large, semi-double flowers of gold, orange and red, varying considerably through the season. This is a particularly fine variety and a welcome addition to the strong growing climbers but foliage is rather sparse. E.

CLIMBING DAILY MAIL SCENTED (H.T.) (Archer, 1930), F.5.—Rich, deep crimson blooms of excellent shape and highly fragrant. The number of petals varies from 25 to 60 and on occasions perfect exhibition blooms have been produced on unforced plants. This is a free flowering variety, blooming well into autumn, on plants of vigorous to very vigorous growth, according to soil and locality. The foliage is somewhat liable to mildew in unfavourable seasons, but the variety is one of the best red climbers to date. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING HADLEY (H.T.) (Teschendorf, 1927), F.5.—Deep crimson double flowers which have a decided tendency to blue under certain conditions. The foliage is also liable to mildew, but in many districts this is a highly satisfactory variety. A.B.M.P.R.S.

CLIMBING MRS. HENRY WINNETT (H.T.) (P. Bernaix, 1930), F.5.—Double red shapely blooms of good colour and rich fragrance. E.

Starvation signals are frequently seen, particularly where soil is poor.

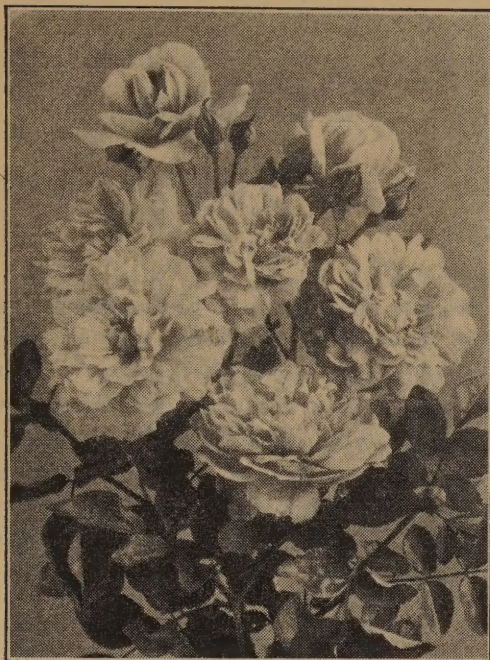
- PRUDENCE (H.T.)** (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1938), F.5.—Richly fragrant double blooms of neyron rose pink. The growth is very vigorous and thorny. E.
- CLIMBING CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.)** (Morse, 1920), F.5.—A most valuable climbing form of this very distinct and esteemed variety, which is one of the darkest H.T.'s grown. Shows good climbing habit. Sweet. E.
- CLIMBING SUNBURST (H.T.)** (Stuart Low, 1914), F.6.—A particularly strong climbing sport that is just beginning to get well known. The semi-double flowers are even superior to the dwarf, and the long, shapely buds of deep yellow are its own recommendation. Tea. E.
- CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET (T.)** (Upton, 1909), 6.—A very vigorous sport from the firmly established favourite. The colour is deep flesh suffused light rose. E.
- CLIMBING DAME EDITH HELEN** (Pernt). (Howard & Smith, 1930), F.5.—A vigorous climbing sport, producing superb rose pink exhibition flowers of the highest excellence. Highly recommended for all climates where Pernetianas thrive.
- AMY JOHNSON (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1931), F.6.—A very vigorous grower with good foliage and sweetly scented flowers of a lovely shade of pink. It may be used for pillars or as a large bush.
- CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.)** (Upton, 1907), 6.—Another locally-raised variety. The habit is most vigorous, almost too rampant, and in other respects the plant is quite equal to the parent dwarf, so well and favourably known. E.
- CLIMBING LORD CHARLEMONT (H.T.)** (Hurcombe, 1932), F.5.—Rich crimson blooms of exhibition shape, with a light, sweet perfume. Good growth, but foliage is often lost early in the season. E.
- NANCY HAYWARD (H.G.)** (A. Clark, 1937), 5.—A lovely single rich pink pillar rose which has been greatly admired whenever exhibited in Melbourne. Not only is it one of the most beautiful, but it is continuously flowering which is a definite gain in this class. E.
- CLIMBING BETTY UPRICHARD (H.T.)** (Max Krause, 1936), F.6.—Rich, semi-double, coppery pink blooms on vigorous growth. A new colour in climbers. E.
- CLIMBING MRS. W. T. SUMNER (H.T.)** (Hazlewood, 1932), F.6.—Another vigorous climber, quite unlike any other variety so far in commerce. It produces bunches of semi-double flowers of carmine shading to rose pink, and for decorative effect for exhibiting in that class they are most valuable. It is free blooming, and to those who do not object to the semi-double open type of bloom, it should prove a very satisfactory variety. Sweet scent. E.
- LADY GOWRIE (H.T.)** (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1938), F.5.—Perfectly formed double blooms of maize and champagne yellow produced on strong healthy growth. E.
- CICELY LASCELLES (H.T.)** (A. Clark, 1937), 5.—A pillar rose, well clad with foliage and carrying masses of semi-double pink flowers flushed salmon. It is a constant blooming variety, which has been thoroughly tried out at Glenara. E.
- CLIMBING MRS. CHARLES J. BELL (H.T.)** (Thomasville Nurseries, 1929), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport, producing shell pink flowers similar to the dwarf. Very sweetly scented and a new colour in climbers. E.

We can also supply the following varieties:—Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Comtesse de Labarthe, Clb. Duchess of Atholl, Clb. Frau Karl Druschki, Clb. General Superior Janssen, Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Irish Fireflame, Clb. Madame Edouard Herriot, Clb. Madame Jules Grolez, Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Mrs. George Shawyer, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Clb. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Clb. W. E. Chaplin, Chaplin's Pink Climber, Cicely O'Rorke, Cloth of Gold, Doris Downes, Doubloons, Easlea's Golden Rambler, Emily Rhodes, Everest, Felberg's Rosa Druschki, Flying Colours, Fortune's Yellow, Fragrant Pillar (Allen's), Glitter, Gwendoline Collins, Janet Morrison, Jessie Clark, Lamarque, Marechal Niel, Mauve Queen, Mrs. Norman Watson, Mrs. Phillip Russell, Noella Nabonnand, Nora Cunningham, Reine Marie Henriette, Reve d'Or, Reveil Dijonnais, Scorchier, Souv. de Leonie Viennot, W. A. Richardson, Zephirine Drouhin, Julia Countess of Dartrey.

I have very much pleasure in letting you know that the roses, shrubs, etc., were received in excellent condition and at present I consider that there is 100% strike with everything. T.E.B., Five Dock. 15/5/39.

Treat all Pernetianas to a liberal ration of Wood Ashes.

Floribunda Roses



A new type of rose which has come into prominence in America and Europe in the last two or three years. It is intermediate between the Hybrid Tea and Polyantha classes, and as the name indicates, profusion and continuity of bloom (the result of healthy growth) are first essentials. So far no generally accepted definition has been framed, but it may be laid down that in addition to the qualities already named, varieties must be of vigorous bushy habit, with medium to large sized single or double blooms in large bunches and clear attractive colours. The main use of this class is for bedding in large masses of one kind; one instance is recorded of 10,000 plants of one variety being planted as one floral point in an overseas landscape. Suitable for all Australian climates. Unless otherwise priced, 1/6 each, 14/- dozen, postage or freight extra.

KIRSTEN POULSEN (Poulsen, 1924), 3.—Medium size single flowers of a beautiful bright scarlet, borne erect on strong stiff stems of upright growth.

MEVROUW VAN STRAATEN VAN NES (M. Leenders, 1933), 2.—Deep carmine with waved petals, produced in clusters of eight to ten. This rose is called "Permanent Wave" in America, while in Europe the name has been shortened to "Van Nes."

ELSE POULSEN (Poulsen, 1924), 3.—Semi-double rose pink flowers borne in clusters.

MADGE PRIOR (Prior, 1934), 3.—Brilliant red with a white eye, produced in large clusters.

BABY CHATEAU (Kordes, 1936), 3.—Semi-double, slightly fragrant blooms of deep velvety crimson. The colour is particularly brilliant but liable to burn in hot weather. 2/- each, 18/- dozen.

SALMON SPRAY (Grant, 1923), 4.—Colour rich salmon pink, reverse of petals carmine, borne on sprays. Sweetly scented, and lasts well in water. The colour fades in spring and summer. Mildew-proof foliage.

FAIRY CLUSTER (Archer, 1935), 3.—After the style of Dainty Bess but darker with single silvery pink blooms. 2/- each, 18/- dozen.

ANNE POULSEN (Poulsen, 1935), 3.—Semi-double, scarlet crimson in large sprays of 10-15 blooms.

MARJORIE PALMER (Alistair Clark, 1936), 3.—Although a Hybrid Wichuraiana, this variety qualifies for inclusion in the new class as it is particularly suited for massing. The rosy pink flowers are sweetly scented and are produced in large trusses offset by healthy glossy foliage.

MARY GUTHRIE (Alistair Clark, 1929), 3.—A new shade in single roses, large, heliotrope pink blooms produced in enormous clusters.

ROSENELFE (W. Kordes, 1936), 3.—Double salmon pink blooms produced on upright growth which is clothed with light green glossy foliage. 2/- each, 18/- dozen.

SNOWBANK (J. H. Nicolas, 1937), 3.—Semi-double, white blooms which carry a blush tint when first opening. Free blooming habit and healthy growth. 2/6 each.

SPRINGTIME (Howard & Smith, 1935), 3.—Semi-double, wild rose pink blooms with a white centre. 2/6 each.

IMPROVED LAFAYETTE (Howard & Smith, 1935), 3.—Single red blooms with a crimson suffusion. Vigorous, healthy growth and freedom of bloom. 2/- each, 18/- dozen.

Plant whole beds with one variety.

Dwarf Polyantha Roses



GLORIA MUNDI

Orleans Type

A class of Miniature Roses producing their flowers in clusters, almost continuously throughout the season. Their dwarf, compact habit of growth makes them specially desirable for massing, dwarf hedges, edges to beds, or planting in beds of standards. Suitable everywhere. 1/6 each, 14/- dozen. Postage or freight extra.

- GLORIA MUNDI** (G. de Ruiter, 1929), 2.—Double, orange scarlet, borne in clusters. Growth not quite as good as Orleans, but quite satisfactory. Highly recommended.
- PAUL CRAMPEL** (Kersbergen, 1930), 2.—This variety flowers with the same scarlet orange colour as the well-known Geranium bearing the same name. The colour is richer than Goldlachs and not so liable to blue when old. Highly recommended.
- SPARKLER** (G. de Ruiter, 1930), 2.—Sparkling brilliant red, lighter than Ideal and Marinus in colour. One of the best.
- FRANC LEDDY** (G. de Ruiter, 1927), 2.—Attractive carmine lake blooms in large trusses.
- CHATILLON** (A. Nonin, 1923), 2.—Bright pink semi-double flowers, very freely produced. A good variety.
- RUBY** (G. de Ruiter, 1932), 2.—Clear, glowing scarlet which keeps its colour well. This variety has proved very satisfactory in this climate.
- GLOIRE DU MIDI** (G. de Ruiter, 1932), 2.—Orange pink, semi-double flowers, which hold their colour very well. It is brighter than Gloria Mundi and displays more pink than that variety. Recommended.
- CAMEO** (G. de Ruiter, 1932), 2.—Semi-double, salmon pink flowers in large clusters.
- LOCARNO** (De Ruiter, 1926), 2.—A deep orange scarlet sport of "Orleans." A fine bedding or forcing sort. Good.
- GOLDEN SALMON SUPERIOR** (G. de Ruiter, 1930), 2.—Golden salmon, rather lighter than Goldlachs and keeps its colour better. Recommended.
- DOLLY VARDEN** (De Ruiter, 1930), 2.—Clear pink double flowers in large trusses. The blooms are very double, and rather deeper than Orleans.
- ORLEANS** (Levasseur, 1909), 2.—Carmine suffused rose, white centre. A very free flowering variety, but the colour is inclined to get hard in hot weather.
- RUFUS** (A. J. & C. Allen, 1925), 2.—Bright red with an occasional white stripe on the outer petals. One of the best in this colour.
- GOLDLACHS** (Golden Salmon) (G. de Ruiter, 1926), 2.—Golden salmon blooms which have a tendency to blue as they age. Paul Crampel is a superior variety.
- MISS EDITH CAVELL** (Meiderwyk, 1917), 2.—A scarlet crimson sport from Orleans, possessing all the parent's qualities.

The new orange shades often revert to their original colours.

JACQUES CARROY (Turbat, 1929), 2.—Carmine pink flowers in clusters of 15 to 20. Free flowering habit and compact growth.

WHITE ORLEANS (Van der Bom, 1924), 2.—A pure white sport of this well-known variety.

IDEAL (Jan Spek, 1922), 2.—Flower beautiful dark crimson, at times scarlet, under glass the blooms are almost black. A sport from "Miss Edith Cavell," and in growth somewhat similar. Will burn slightly in very hot weather.

MRS. THOS. HENDERSON (Alderton & Williams, 1930), 2.—Large heads of carmine pink, semi-double blooms with a white eye. Vigorous growth and very free flowering.

MARINUS (Kersbergen, 1929), 2.—A dark red after the style of Ideal but does not burn so readily.

BRIGHT GLORY (), 2.—Attractive reddish scarlet, free flowering in large clusters.

I find the plants I get from you do much better in Ceylon than the same varieties from England. Mrs. V.McS., Ceylon. 7/5/39.

Roses to hand for which I thank you. May I express my satisfaction at the excellent specimens you sent. R.C.H., Beechworth, Vict. 14/5/39.

The Rose bushes you sent me two seasons ago proved to be excellent plants. R.E.L., Glenhuntley, Vict. 17/5/39.

You will be glad to hear that all of the last parcel of roses we had are doing exceptionally well. We now have a garden consisting of 108 roses, both bush and climbers. K.J.C., Inverell. 18/5/39.

Roses in Pots

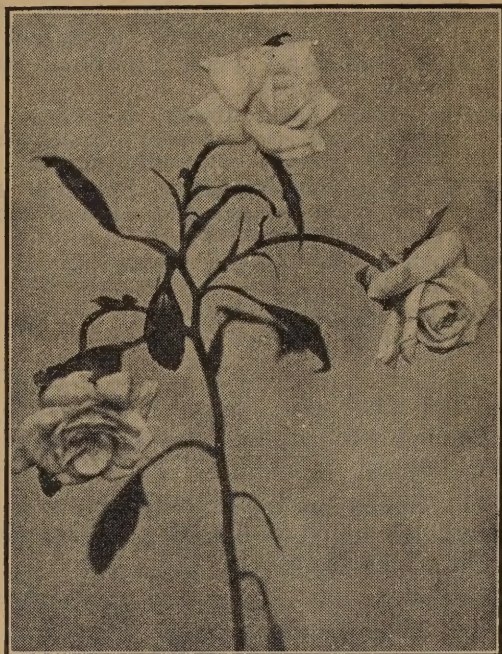


In late spring we generally have a limited selection of the very best dwarf and climbing roses well established in pots. They are invaluable for the late planter, for extreme cold climate districts, and for replacing failures or unsuitable varieties. They are planted while in full growth, and receive no check as when leaves have to be clipped and branches cut back. Owing to extra weight, it is not advisable to forward by post, but are eminently suited for despatch by passenger and goods trains. When ample notice is given (say, by July at latest) clients may have their rose orders potted up for delivery in October, November or December, and the lengthening of the planting season is greatly appreciated by many unable to plant at the regular time. Prices, 1/9 each; 18/- per doz.; £7 per 100, freight extra.

Potted roses extend the planting season.

Cecile Brunner Type

The varieties in this section are the perfectly shaped Miniature Roses, borne in small bunches, and especially useful for buttonholes, posies and other decorative work. They are not so suitable for bedding as the Orleans type, but should not be left out of any collection. Successful in all climates. 1/6 each; 14/- doz.; postage extra.



CECILE BRUNNER (Ducher, 1880), 1.—Delicate salmon pink, with coppery centre.
PERLE D'OR (Dubreuil, 1884), 2.—Nankeen yellow with orange centre.
ETOILE LUISANTE (Turbat, 1918), 2.—Coral and carmine, base golden yellow.
TIP TOP (Lambert, 1909), 1.—Cerise with yellow base; lovely miniature buds and blooms of perfect form and finish, borne erect. A gem.
GEORGE ELGER (Turbat, 1913), 2.—Golden yellow, passing to clear yellow when open.
BABY ALBERIC (Chaplin Bros., 1932), 1.—Perfectly shaped, miniature, double white blooms, shading to lemon yellow in centre.

Miscellaneous Sorts

In this list the varieties are of very varied shape of flowers and habits of growth, and while splendid effects may be gained by massing one sort, it is very inadvisable to mix varieties unless perfectly certain the styles and habits will harmonise. May be planted anywhere. Unless otherwise priced, 1/6 each; 14/- doz.; postage extra.



SALMON SPRAY.

ORANGE TRIUMPH (Kordes, 1937), 3.—Small, semi-double salmon-red flowers with orange shadings freely produced in clusters. During the summer months the reds shades are dominant but in the cooler weather more of an orange suffusion is apparent. This is an outstanding introduction which sets a new

Orange Triumph is a winner.

standard of healthy foliage, growth and freedom of bloom. Large heads have been counted carrying one hundred or more individual blossoms up to 1½ in. across. On account of its pronounced disease resistance and general all-round quality, Orange Triumph promises to supersede the Orleans type. 2/- each, 18/- dozen.

ELLEN POULSEN (Poulsen, 1911), 3.—Brilliant pink; large, fairly full, sweetly scented.

LADY READING (Van Kleef, 1921), 3.—A red sport from Ellen Poulsen combining all the qualities of the parent with a richer colour.

LADY BRISBANE (China) (Plantier, 1834), 3.—This variety is known under various names such as Rosa indica, Cramoisi Superieur and Crimson Monthly. Makes a good everblooming hedge.

MAMAN TURBAT (Turbat, 1911), 2.—China rose, shaded peach. This is a very beautiful variety.

BORDERER (Alister Clark, 1918), 1.—Pink, copper and amber colours, very free flowering and splendid foliage. Dwarf growing and particularly well suited as to its name.

KAREN POULSEN (D. T. Poulsen, 1932), 2.—A very vivid, brilliant scarlet variety, which is an attractive colour. The flowers are quite single, carrying five petals, while there is no white eye usual with varieties of this type. Recommended. E.

MRS. R. M. FINCH (Finch, 1911), 3.—An attractive seedling from Orleans Rose, producing large trusses of rosy pink blooms continuously throughout the season. It won a certificate at the Rose Trials conducted by the R.H.S. at Wisley, England.

BRITANNIA (The Burbage Nurseries, 1929), 2.—Rich crimson with white centre and yellow stamens. It might justly be described as a dwarf Hiawatha. Growth vigorous and erect, foliage bright green.

YVONNE RABIER (Gouchalt & Turbat, 1911), 2.—Pure white, semi-double.

ALICE AMOS (Jan Spek, 1922), 2.—Single flowers of a beautiful cherry pink with white eye, borne in large trusses. Growth strong. "Tip Top x Seedling." Awarded Certificate of Merit. A dwarf American Pillar. This variety has attracted a lot of attention in the nursery. Highly recommended for beds and low hedges.

GOLDEN POLY (Leenders & Co., 1935), 2.—Buds cadmium yellow with red stripes, opening to buttercup yellow flowers which fade to yellowish white.

MUSETTE (M. Tantau, 1936), 2.—Semi-double, large, glowing red flowers with about ten fringed petals, blooming in umbels and having bushy growth. A very attractive acquisition. 2/- each.

SWANTJE (M. Tantau, 1936), 2.—Very large, double flowers of white with a yellowish glimmer, having the fragrance of a wild rose. 2/- each.

We can also supply the following varieties:—Agnes Kruse, Betty Prior, Diana, Gartendirektor Otto Linne, Hythe Cluster, Leonie Lamesch, Malva, Mdle. F. Favre, Paulette, Snowball, Topaz, Valerie.

I received the parcel of Roses yesterday, all looking well. It is just sixteen years since I got my first dozen Roses from you and I have always been pleased with them. Mrs. E.H., Edmonton, Q'd. 17/5/39.

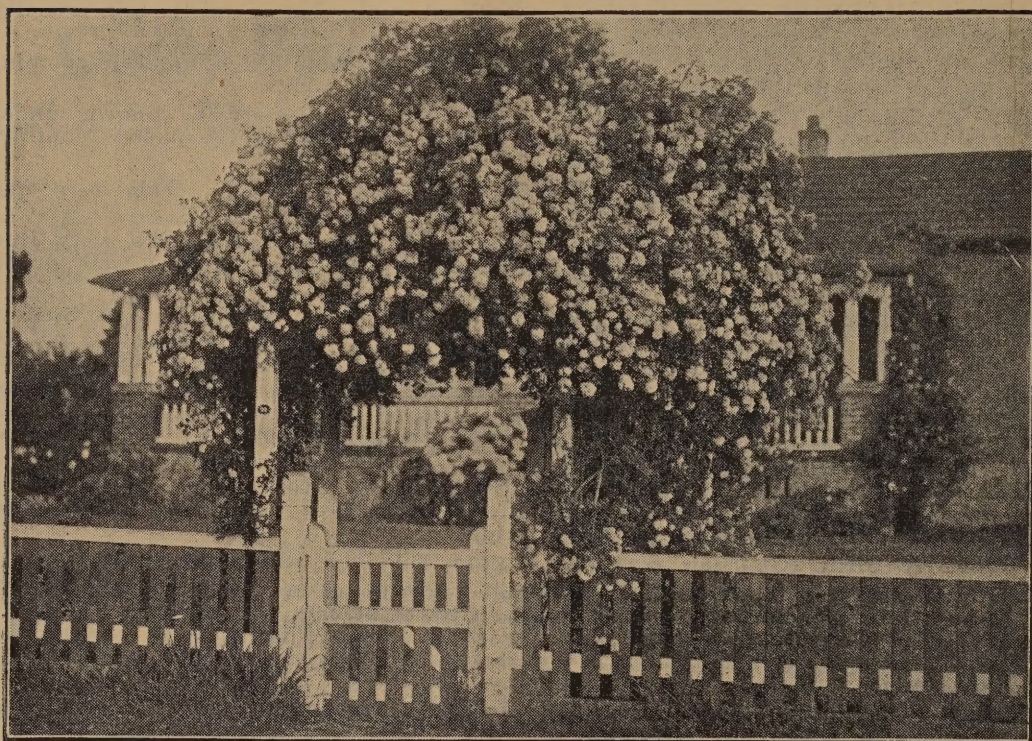
Your roses are preferable to those I can buy locally as they always have beautiful root systems. J.W.T., Toorak, Vict. 24/5/39.

I won twenty-two first prizes and six seconds with Hazlewood Roses during the season that has just passed. W.W., Goulburn. 30/5/39.

As I intimated in my request for a copy, it is the best edited catalogue I have had sent me. In fact, it is next thing to an encyclopaedia on the subjects dealt with. H.O.K., Ontario, Canada. 10/5/39.

Do not mix types for hedges.

Wichuraiana Class



Named after the celebrated botanist, Wichura, who accompanied the German Expedition to China and Japan in 1859-61.

The varieties in this section are all climbers, and are particularly suitable for rockeries, sloping banks, old stumps, pillars, pergolas, or arches. Their long canes are very flexible, and they conform to the shape of the object covered much better than the Climbing Multiflora types. Most of the varieties have small, very shiny foliage and large clusters of small to medium flowers in spring. 1/6 each; 14/- doz.; postage extra. Suitable in all climates.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER (Paul & Son, 1916), 5.—Vivid scarlet, shaded bright crimson; medium-size, semi-double blooms. A particularly bright colour.

BLOOMFIELD COURAGE (Capt. Thomas, 1932), 6.—Bright crimson single flowers with a white centre and produced in bunches. Fine disease-resisting foliage, and altogether the best red Wichuraiana yet sent out.

HEART OF GOLD (Dr. W. van Fleet, 1924), 6.—Rich crimson single flowers with white centre, but showing a cluster of yellow stamens, which accounts for the name. The blooms are often three inches across, and are freely produced in spring. Foliage good. Highly recommended for a spring blooming climber.

ALBERTINE (Barbier, 1921), 6.—Salmon pink, with copper shades. Flowers are double and are freely produced in the Spring.

MRS. ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES (H.W.) (W. D. Brownell, 1933), 6.—Very vigorous, hardy climber, producing very large, fragrant, golden yellow blooms on long stems. This is the best and largest yellow in the Hybrid Wichuraiana class, but so far it appears to be only spring flowering. This variety was previously listed as "Golden Climber," but as the practice of altering or translating names is becoming so prevalent, it has been decided as a fixed policy of this firm to retain the original name of each variety so as to prevent confusion.

AMERICAN PILLAR (Van Fleet, 1902), 6.—The single flowers are of a lovely shade of pink, with a clear white eye, are two inches across, and are produced in huge clusters resembling a bouquet. The charming feature of this rose is that it flowers on the basal growths, so that it may be used either for creating bold masses in the garden (pegged down) or for the pergola.

JULES CLOSON (Op. de Beeck Fils, 1935), 6.—A dark red sport of Excelsa but flowers are more double.

Bloomfield Courage is the best red in this class.

DR. W. VAN FLEET (Van Fleet, 1910), 6.—A very fine, large flowered, semi-double, light pink variety.

SANDER'S WHITE (Sander & Sons, 1912), 6.—A very fine double variety. The best white.

NEW DAWN (Somerset Rose Nurseries, 1930), 6.—A pale pink sport from Dr. W. van Fleet possessing all the qualities of that variety.

ROMEO (Walter Easlea, 1919), 6.—Flower deep red, double and of perfect form; resembling a miniature Liberty. Excellent for buttonholes and florists' work. A grand addition to the fast-growing ramblers.

DOROTHY PERKINS (Perkins, 1902), 6.—Rich, soft rose, produced in large clusters. An American introduction of great merit. Mildews badly.

EXCELSA (Walsh, 1908), 6.—Bright scarlet; double flowers produced in clusters; thick, glossy foliage; very attractive variety; large flowering. Much more satisfactory than Crimson Rambler, as it does not mildew as a rule.

CHERUB (A. Clark, 1923), 6.—A Climbing Rose with good foliage and well-formed salmon pink flowers. It also flowers in autumn, making this variety one of the most distinct of its class.

BLAZE (Jackson & Perkins, 1933), 6.—In this country mature plants of Paul's Scarlet Climber bloom in summer and autumn as well as the main spring crop. Blaze is almost identical in flower, and so far no improvement on Paul's Scarlet Climber is evident.

EMILY GRAY (B. R. Cant, 1918), 6.—Golden yellow, double flowers with attractive glossy foliage.

We can also supply the following varieties:—Bushfire, Hiawatha, Ile de France, Jacotte, Lady Gay, Refresher, Shower of Gold, Silver Moon.



Climbing Multi-flora or Rambling Roses, Etc.

These are mainly spring or early summer blooming sorts only. They have a stiffer habit of growth, and, as a class, are much more liable to mildew and black spot than the Wichuraianas, and must therefore give way to the better foliaged kinds. 1/6 each; 14/- doz.; postage extra.

CLIMBING ORLEANS.

CLIMBING CECILE BRUNNER (Ardagh), 6.—This sterling rose has proved a welcome acquisition in climbers. It is a strong, vigorous grower, and blooms profusely all the year round, often producing sprays with 70 or 80 coppery pink flowers on one branch. Excellent for hedge. This variety is out of place amongst the Multiflora Roses, as it is not liable to the diseases mentioned, and would be much more at home in the ordinary climbing list only that its flowers are the small Polyantha type. E.

TAUSENSCHON (Thousand Beauties) (Schmidt, 1906), 5.—Pink, turning to bright rose and carmine as the flower expands; produced in large trusses of from ten to fifteen blooms; sweetly scented and very attractive. This variety gives an autumn crop of blooms as well. It is a hybrid, and while showing the habit of the multiflora, has more distinct flowers and is much more resistant to disease. E.

CORNELIA (Hybrid Musk) (Pemberton, 1924), 5.—Pink flushed yellow blooms in

"Daily Mail Scented" is quite distinct from "Daily Mail."

clusters, produced through the year. Shrubby or climbing habit of growth with disease resistant foliage. E.

PROSPERITY (Hybrid Musk) (Pemberton, 1919), 6.—A perpetual flowering rose. Colour, white, tinted pink in bud. Form, rosette; flowers produced on extra large clusters. Blooms well into autumn. A distinct advance. E.

CLIMBING ELSE POULSEN (Ley, 1932), 5.—A climbing sport of the dwarf Polyantha of the same name. The colour is rose pink, while the blooms are borne in clusters. E.

HAMBURG (W. Kordes, 1935), 5.—Clusters of fiery scarlet blooms of eight to ten petals, freely produced through the season. This variety is a new departure and is intermediate between a tall shrub and a climber. E.

CLIMBING ORLEANS (Levavasseur, 1913), 5.—A strong climbing sport of the favourite dwarf; scarlet, with a white eye, blooming in clusters. E.

PRINCESS OF ORANGE (G. de Ruiter, 1933), 5.—A genuine climbing sport of the popular Gloria Mundi, and stronger in growth than most of this type. The colour is the same orange-pink as the parent. Recommended. E.

VEILCHENBLAU (Violet Blue) (Schmidt, 1908), 5.—Seedling from Crimson Rambler; lilac to bluish purple; blooms produced in trusses. E.

MRS. F. W. FLIGHT (Cutbush, 1907), 6.—Lovely pink, with white centre; semi-double and fair size, produced in enormous trusses. Splendid for arches, pergolas, etc., and fine for decorating. E.

CLIMBING PAUL CRAMPEL (W. R. Appleton, 1934), 6.—A vigorous climbing sport with scarlet orange blooms like the parent. E.

PHYLLIS BIDE (Bide, 1924), 5.—Shapely carmine pink flowers shaded pale gold at the base. The blooms are produced in long loose sprays. E.

RED EXPLORER (Penny, 1928), 5.—A climbing sport of Miss Edith Cavell with dark crimson blooms in large clusters. E.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—See Excelsa in previous section.

Moss Roses

This section thrives best in the colder districts; about Sydney they bloom only in the spring. Most of them are beautifully mossed and very attractive. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.; postage extra.

CAPTAIN BASROGER, 3.—Crimson.

CRESTED MOSS, 3.—Pink.

WHITE BATH (Salter, 1810), 3.—Pure white, large and full.

Botanical Species and Varieties

1/6 each; 16/- dozen; postage extra.

THE CHEROKEE ROSE (*Rosa laevigata*).

SINICA ALBA, 5.—Large, pure white, single flowers and bright, shining foliage. A strong climber, or may be grown as a large bush. E.

SINICA ANEMONE (Schmidt, 1895), 5.—Silvery pink, single blooms, shaded with rose. A very beautiful climbing variety, flowering freely when two or more years old. Garden origin. E.

BANKSIAN ROSES.

In China the root bark of these roses is collected for dyeing and strengthening fish nets, and it is claimed it renders the net invisible to fish.

BANKSIA ALBA (Kerr, 1807), 6.—Pure white, small sweet scented flowers in bunches.

BANKSIA LUTEA (Damper, 1823), 6.—Similar to above, but yellow.

BANKSIA FORTUNEI (Fortune, 1850), 6.—Pure white, large flowers, quite distinct from *B. alba*.

OTHER BOTANICAL SPECIES.

Recommended for large gardens only, or for hybridists in search of new types.

AUSTRIAN COPPER, 4.

PERSIAN YELLOW, 2.

ROSA BRUNONII, 6.

ROSA DAMASCENA, 4.

ROSA DAMASCENA, Professeur Emile Perrot, 4.

ROSA DAVIDII, 5.

ROSA GIGANTEA, 6.

ROSA MICROPHYLLA, 3.

ROSA MOYESII, 4.

ROSA RUGOSA HANSA, 4.

Crimson Rambler has been discarded owing to mildew.

Standard Roses

As yearling plants are not always satisfactory, we are having these specially grown for us, and the plants we offer are two years old. These are infinitely superior to those usually stocked. 30 inch and 36 inch stems, 4/- each; 45/- dozen, postage or freight extra.

Ambassador.
Alois Jirasek.
Barcelona.
Beatrice MacGregor.
Better Times.
Betty Uprichard.
Brasier.
Cathrine Kordes.
Chaplin's Triumph.
Columbia.
Comtesse Vandal.
Condesa de Sastago.
Crimson Glory.
Daily Mail Scented.
Dainty Bess.
Dame Edith Helen.
Dickson's Perfection
Eclipse.
Editor McFarland.
Effekt.
E. G. Hill.
Elite.
Eliz. of York.
Elli Knab.
Etoile de Hollande.
Evert van Dyk.
Faience.
Fascination.
Federico Casas.
Feu Joseph
Looymans.
Frau Karl Druschki.
Freia.
Gaiety.
General MacArthur.
Georges Chesnel.
Golden Dawn.
Golden Emblem.
Golden Ophelia.
Grenoble.
Hadley.
Heather Paton.
Heinrich Wendland.
Irish Elegance.
Irish Fireflame.
J. C. Thornton.
Joyous Cavalier.
K. A. Viktoria.
Korovo.
La Parisienne.
Lady Hillingdon.
Lady Huntingfield.
Laurent Carle.

Leontine Contenot.
Li Bures.
Lleida.
Lorraine Lee.
Lucy Nicolas.
Luis Brinas.

Madame Nicolas
Aussel.
Madame P. S. du
Pont.
Madame Second
Weber.

Mrs. George
Shawyer.
Mrs. Harold
Brocklebank.
Mrs. Herbert
Stevens.
Mrs. Verschuren.
Ninon Vallin.
Oliver Mee.
Ophelia.
Oswald Sieper.
Percy Izzard.
Picture.
Pres. Hoover.
Pres. Macia.
Queen Astrid.
Radiance.
Red Radiance.
Red Letter Day.
Rev. F. Page
Roberts.
Rochefort.
Rose d'Amour
Rose Marie.
Roslyn.
Rotary Lyon.
Rouge Mallerin.
S. & M. Perrier.
Shot Silk.
Signora Piero
Puricelli.
Silver Jubilee.
Sir Henry Segrave.
Sunny South.
Souv. de Denier van
der Gon.
Souvenir de H. A.
Verschuren.
Souvenir de Madame
Boullet.
Souv. of Stella
Gray.
Talisman.
Texas Centennial.
Una Wallace.
Van Rossem's
Jubilee.
Victoria Harrington.
Ville de Paris.
Warrawee.
White Ensign.
Will Rogers.
William Moore.
William Orr.



Madame Abel
Chatenay.
Madame Butterfly.
Madame Cochet
Cochet.
Madame Edouard
Estaunie.
Madame Edouard
Herriot.
Madame Louis Lens.

Malar Ros.
Margaret McGredy.
Mary Hart.
Matador.
McGredy's Scarlet.
McGredy's Yellow.
Mev. G. A. Van
Rossem.
Mrs. Chas. J. Bell.
Mrs. Dunlop Best.

I was looking at the Roses you sent me last season, on Saturday. I was surprised to see how strongly they had grown. They looked to me like Roses that had been planted for two years instead of one. A.H.C., Hobart, Tas. 29/5/39.

I was very pleased with the Roses. I have nearly 200 (170 different) and have never had better plants. S.J.M., Sydney. 1/6/39.

Always place the stakes on the Northern side. This provides protection from sunburn.

BETTER TREES

AND BETTER SHRUBS

This is an age of specialisation, and Nursery Craft and Horticulture have both benefited by an intensive study of each branch of the Art. Many years of experiment have shown that certain plants give best results when propagated in a special way. For example, some varieties do best when raised from seed; others would not reproduce true by such a method and must be increased either by cuttings or layers; still others are improved and the length of time required before flowering reduced by grafting on approved stocks. Some plants do best in sun, others in shade; some love lime, which readily kills other species. All plants, however, have one need in common, namely, an intelligent understanding of the conditions and climates in which each may be expected to be a success. In the past many



failures have been recorded because tender, tropical subjects have been planted in cold, frosty districts, quite beyond the scope of a plant's natural adaptability.

In support of our claim to "Better Trees and Shrubs," all our stock is propagated by the best method for each variety. Where special positions or conditions are required, each line is given expert attention, while the greatest care is used to ensure that the potting soil is free from noxious or troublesome weeds such as Oxalis, Onion Weed, Nut Grass, etc. In many gardens never ending trouble has been introduced by the purchase of plants which contained seeds or roots of plant pests. To prevent trouble and loss to our clients, all soil used in this way is carefully selected, and in many instances, is steam sterilised to prevent the possible spread of weed growths.

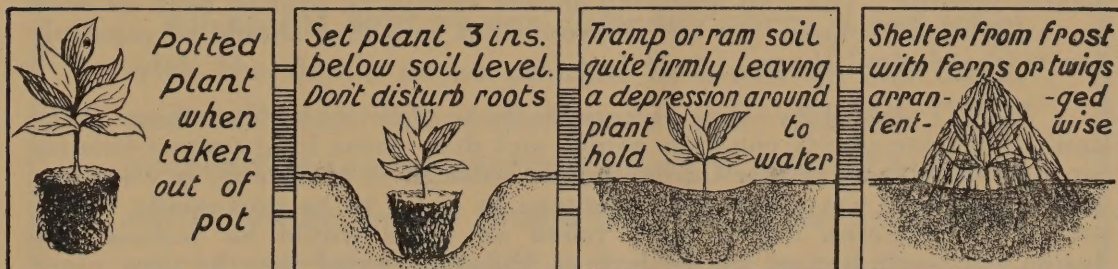
Our experience is always at your service.

Extensive visits have been paid to other States, and a special study has been made of the suitability of many varieties to different climatic conditions. This experience is embodied in each catalogue as far as possible, but wherever any doubt exists, this knowledge is available as a free service to our clients on application.

PRICES.—Each plant is priced as at the Nursery, and on small consignments the catalogue rate will be charged. Except in the case of advanced plants, packing is free, but freight or postage is always additional. On large purchases, reductions for quantities are made according to the numbers ordered. Six plants or more of one kind taken in one consignment are charged at the dozen rate, while fifty or more of one variety sent in one order qualify for the hundred rate. Large orders of assorted numbers are also invoiced at somewhat reduced rates according to the size of the consignment. Clients may always get a definite quotation, either freight paid or freight forward, by sending the list of names and quantities required.

DESCRIPTIONS.—A very great deal of investigation has been carried out in order to ensure that growers may be able to select the plants most suited for their particular climates. The dominating factors, generally speaking, are frost and heat. In a few instances, with plants like Azaleas and Rhododendrons, the soil must be free from lime and artificial manures. A careful study of the various climates, as described, will soon show the particular possibilities of each garden or portion of a garden. For instance, the letters after a description giving the key to the climates, also indicate by their omissions the conditions to avoid. Thus a variety marked A. B. M. P. S., means the plant can survive the moist heat of Brisbane, the dry heat and cold of Adelaide or Melbourne, but is unsatisfactory or will not live at all in the greater cold of Hobart. Those sorts marked H. Mt. require the cold winter conditions obtaining in those districts and will not thrive where mild winters prevail. Contrary to these might be mentioned some sorts of Hibiscus which delight in the moist, even and high temperature of B. & S., but yet are quite unsuitable for the hotter but drier conditions of A., as this dry atmosphere nearly always carries with it cool or cold nights. Where there is any difficulty in determining what to plant, we will, on receipt of full particulars of situation, soil, frost, rainfall, wind, etc., make out a list of suitable varieties for individual positions. It is always advisable to mention what class of plants or trees do well, such as "Cold enough for Cherries," "Oranges thrive," "Tender annuals flower right through winter uncut by frost," etc.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.



(1) **PLANTS FROM POTS.**—There is a prevalent idea that all plants grown in pots should have the roots disentangled when being planted. Most emphatically we state that this is a frequent cause of failure, as very many plants resent disturbance of this nature. Leave the ball of soil intact, placing it about three inches lower than the surface of the prepared hole, then fill in fine soil and tramp quite firm. Stake, tie, and water

If the variety desired is not listed write for details.

well, and cover with a loose surface of dry soil after the water has soaked away. A mulching of dry leaves or grass will prevent evaporation, and a few ferns or twigs stuck in the ground will shade the stems against sunburn in summer planting, and provide a protection against frost when the work is done in winter. This precaution should never be omitted with evergreen plants. All tender evergreens should be planted when the ground is warm and moist, preferably in early autumn or late spring. When planted at this time and protected from frost through the first winter many plants may be acclimatised and successfully grown which otherwise would succumb to the first heavy frost if planted in the cool weather.

It has been found necessary to stress the fact that, when planting, plants must be taken out of the paper pots in which they are despatched. In a number of cases we have found that clients have planted pot and all and as the paper is heavily waterproofed, it prevents moisture from the surrounding soil reaching the roots. Failure in such cases is certain.

(2) PLANTS FROM THE OPEN GROUND (generally deciduous trees and shrubs) should have any bruised roots removed by a clean cut, and planted at the same depth as in the Nursery. Firm planting is absolutely essential, and one good watering should be given as an extra means of settling the soil well round the roots.

PRUNING.—This is a most important work in connection with shrubs and also certain kinds of trees, and by its omission many plants are frequently spoilt. The pruning induces a much better shape, and tends to make the plant more floriferous, thus increasing the decorative value in the garden. When pruning for shape, trees which have an upright habit of growth should not have the leading shoot touched in any way, but the pruning should be confined to keeping the lateral branches in proper proportion to the rest of the tree. Where it is desired to make a low spreading plant, all upright shoots should be cut back regularly, which induces side growth, and the plant will gradually assume the desired circular form of head. With shrubs the golden rule is to prune after flowering, as by this means the following crop of bloom is safeguarded. Some plants which produce their flowers on the end of the current season's growth, such as Cassias, Lagerstroemias, and Poinsettias, are best pruned in winter to the main stem, after the method of pruning grapes. It must be noted, however, that Hydrangeas must be cut early in autumn and Poinsettias after the flowering at the end of the winter months. The non-flowering shrubs should be pruned back as soon as the growth begins to get out of proportion, and they should be regularly cut to the desired shape.

PLANT NAMES.—One is repeatedly met with the impatient "Why can't they give plants common names and drop those long tongue-twisting words." The reply is that Gardening, as a daughter of Botany, is a science, and must needs use a scientific language in order to be universally understood. If common names were relied on there would be endless confusion, as each nation would have a different word for the one plant, and some even two or three, as in the case of the "English May." This name is applied in different districts in England to Crataegus, Spirea and Viburnum. A peculiar case of common names being inadvisable is shown in "Cape Gooseberry." This plant is not a gooseberry, and comes, not from South Africa, but from Peru.

The better way is to reveal the origin of each botanical term and show the many interesting and instructive meanings.

With a few exceptions, pruning after flowering is the rule.

TIME OF FLOWERING.—In response to many requests, we are indicating the main seasons of flowering for the various trees and shrubs mentioned in this list. Owing to the great diversity of climate, it is not possible to state any one month, as a tree which flowers in November in Sydney may not possibly be in bloom until January in a mountain climate. Growers should, however, be able to get some idea as to the contrasts which will appear in the garden from the flowering times indicated.

VARIETIES ARE LEGION.—The old idea of a Nursery was a place where any plant might be bought; but this collecting of varieties is strictly the work of a Botanic Garden. Since the advent of Industrial Courts and high wages, it is incumbent on nurseries generally to reduce varieties to a minimum and grow only the very best sorts. Further, by specialising in one or two directions it is possible to improve the quality, properly maintain the stock of proved varieties, and ensure that novelties of excellence are procured at the earliest possible date.

Carnations, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Ferns, House Palms, Fruit Trees, etc., are not grown by us, but will be procured from reliable sources at current prices, if desired.

WARNING.

Suburban and country clients in New South Wales are warned against the activities of certain individuals who travel from door to door posing as representatives of this company, or members of the family. Reports have been received that they offer for sale plants of worthless or injurious nature, under various plant names.

All plants sold by our company carry a red label with the firm's name printed in black on the back, and without this label none are genuine. Our accredited representatives carry a printed business card, and no money should be paid to any individual unless a printed receipt is tendered in acknowledgment.

HAZLEWOOD BROS. PTY. LTD.

SPECIAL ITEMS

This list is not confined to new trees or plants, but is written to draw attention, also, to the worth-while varieties which are not receiving the attention due to their worth. Each year we import novelties from many different countries and are testing out scores of varieties to determine their suitability to Australian climates and their value to gardeners generally. The experience gained in this respect is always at the call of our clients and we will gladly comment on any variety when desired. The plants not in stock will be procured if at all possible, and any varieties not available in Australia will be imported on a commission basis. FREIGHT or POSTAGE is additional to all prices in this catalogue.

E—Evergreen. D—Deciduous, while the approximate height in feet at maturity follows.

BERBERIS BEALEI, E.6.—Bold holly-like foliage with long sprays of deep yellow blooms in spring, followed in autumn by purplish brown berries. 2/6 each.

BRUNFELSIA CALYCINA, E.6.—An exceedingly rare form of this beautiful family, producing large flowers of lavender blue, which change to a paler shade as the flowers age. Slow growing, but worth waiting for. B.R.S. 3/6 each.

BOUGAINVILLEA.—In recent years several very fine varieties of Bougainvillea have been tested and the following are the pick of quite a long list. The last three varieties, together with Bougainvillea rosea, have been raised in Queensland and in these improved kinds a valuable contribution has been made to the world's floriculture. B.R.S.

Louis Wathen, E.—A tango coloured sport from Mrs. Butt with the same distinctive foliage. 5/- each.

Traillii Improved, E.—This is a real gem and the best evergreen, summer flowering variety. It is very productive and by regular pruning can be used as a shrub. It is a big improvement on the old purple variety. 3/6 each.

Turley's Special, E.—An exquisite novelty with cherry red blooms quite distinct from any of the older sorts. 3/6 each.

CASSIA BREWSTERI, E.30.—A small, handsome tree from the North Coast, producing yellow flowers in long slender racemes. B.R.S. 2/6 each.

COTONEASTER HARROVIANA, E.10.—Pyramidal growth and bright red stems. Handsome flowers followed in autumn by bright red fruit. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

COTONEASTER ROTUNDIFOLIA, D.5.—An erect, growing shrub with slender growths, shiny foliage and highly polished red berries in autumn. A.H.M.Mts.-P.S. 2/6 each.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA FLETCHERI, E.4.—A dwarf form with glaucous blue feathery foliage, in pyramid shape. H.M.Mts.S. 4/- each.

FAGUS SYLVATICA ATROPURPUREA RIVERSII, D.20.—A richly coloured, broad leaved form of the Purple Beech. These are grafted plants which would be suitable for the mountain districts. H.M.Mts. Trees 4ft. high, 15/- each.

HYDRANGEAS, NEW VARIETIES.—The following sorts have been selected from a long list as being the best of the newer kinds. There is no fixed colour in Hydrangeas with the exception of white, and the shades will vary according to the soils in which they are planted. It is quite a common occurrence to have mauve, red and blue flowers on the plant at the same time. 2/6 each.

Ami Pasquier.

Fruhlingserwachen, (fringed).

King George.

Prince Henry—Apparently a sport from "Parsifal" to which it frequently reverts.
Spathsommer.

PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA, KOSTER'S VARIETY, E.—An outstanding form of the Blue Spruce which is greatly in demand in Europe and America, but so far is almost unknown in this country. The colour of the whole plant is a clear,

Never disturb the roots of plants from pots.

silvery blue, and combined with its symmetrical habit, would form a dominating feature in any landscape, but particularly when backed by darker masses. The plants offered are grafted specimens several years old. H.M.Mts.S. 35/- each.

PITHECOLOBIUM GRANDIFLORUM, E.30.—Native of the brush forests on the north coast, this tree is sometimes known as "Marble Wood" or "Laceflower." It has fragrant, pale yellow, crimson tipped flowers and is very attractive when in bloom. B.R.S. 2/6 each.

RHAPHIOLEPIS INTERMEDIA, E.8.—A selected form with pure white blooms individually larger than the type and produced in larger heads, making it a very desirable evergreen flowering shrub. E. 3/6 each.

SCOLOPIA BROWNII, E.20.—A particularly beautiful native foliage tree suitable for specimens or hedges. The glossy green leaves are a most attractive colour, while the dense growth sets them off to best advantage. B.R.S. 3/6 each.

VIBURNUM BURKWOODII, E.3.—A hybrid variety similar to *V. Carlesii* but rather larger, with the same pink to white, fragrant flowers, produced in clusters two or three inches across. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 5/- each.

Garden Planning.

Gardens should be planned with due regard to the height, design and colour of the home. Every tree, shrub and flower should be selected according to climate, position, soil, background and amount of room available.

The choice of the various subjects to be used in the garden picture calls for intimate and daily association with plants of all kinds.

Trained in all phases of Nursery procedure, our experts will give advice and recommendations for new or old gardens in any part of the country.

For all information, write to our Landscape Department.

"The garden should be the best room in the house."

TREES AND SHRUBS

GENERAL LIST.



Jacaranda mimosifolia.

Following the botanic name will in most cases be found the translation or meaning of the word in brackets. Where a common name is in general use this is next indicated. Cultural or other descriptions then follow, while the capital letters indicate the variety is suitable for growth in those zones. (See climate map). Where no capitals are mentioned the plant may be considered hardy everywhere. "E" indicates the variety is evergreen and "D" deciduous, while the number following gives the average height in feet for plants at maturity in average soils. Prices are for the single plant unless specially marked, while FREIGHT or POSTAGE is additional when orders are despatched by these methods. Where seasons are mentioned, such as spring, summer, etc., they refer to flowering periods.

ABELIA.—(After Dr. Abel, a noted physician). Profuse flowering, dwarf shrubs, from China, with small bell-shaped flowers and attractive foliage. Summer. A.B.H.M. Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

chinensis, var. *grandiflora*, E.4.—Pink and white. Previously catalogued as *A. rupestris*.

ABERIA.—(After Mt. Aber in Abyssinia). A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6 each.

caffra, E.12.—Kaffir Apple. A thorny plant used for tall hedges.

ABUTILON.—(An Arabic name for a plant like a mallow). Commonly known as Chinese Lanterns. The Abutilon originally came from South America, but most of the varieties offered are of garden origin. Re-

quire regular pruning after flowering to ensure compact growth, and in variegated sorts any green branches which develop must be cut away. Spring to autumn. A.B.M.P.S. 1/9 each.

Boule de Nieve (Ball of Snow), E.4.—Pure white.

Eclipse, E.8.—Orange.

Emperor, E.4.—Crimson.

Rosaefflorum, E.4.—Rosy pink.

Sawitzii, E.3.—Small flowers, but green leaves margined with white are its main attraction.

Souv. de Bonn, E.8.—Orange flowers and silver variegated leaves.

Sydney Belle, E.6.—Rich yellow with large blooms.

Mark Important Events by Planting Trees.

vexillarium variegata, E.3.—Small crimson flowers with orange edge, golden variegated leaves, prostrate growth.

ACACIA.—(The name comes from Akazo, to sharpen; referring to the spines on some of the original species). The Australian varieties are all evergreen. They should be pruned after flowering and careful watch kept for borers, which, if not checked, will kill the tree. Unless otherwise mentioned, suitable for all climates. All are yellow flowered.

accola, E.20.—A very beautiful variety with narrow leaves. Early Spring. 1/6.

Baileyana, E.20.—Named after the late Mr. F. M. Bailey, Government Botanist, of Queensland, but commonly known as Cootamundra Wattle. Winter. 1/-.

cyanophylla, E.12.—Bluish leaved *Acacia* from W.A. with long drooping racemes and somewhat pendulous habit. Spring. 1/6.

dealbata (*dealbatus*, white washed), E.30.—The branches appear as if dusted with chalk. This variety is grown in the south of France for the cut flower trade, and is known as *Mimosa*. Also called the Tasmanian Silver Wattle. Lemon yellow flowers. Winter. 1/3.

decora, E.10.—A variety with graceful foliage and attractive blooms. Spring. 1/6.

decurrens, variety *mollissima*, E.20.—A popular form of the well-known Black Wattle of the Sydney district, but valuable because the blooms are produced in summer. 1/-.

decurrens, variety *normalis*, E.30.—The Queen Wattle of New South Wales. The best type of *decurrens*. Spring flowering. 1/-.

elata (tall), E.30.—Commonly called Cedar Wattle. One of the finest of the tree type. Summer. 1/-.

glaucescens, E.20.—Mtn. Brigalow. This variety appears to resist borer better than most sorts. The flowers are light yellow. Spring. 1/6.

longifolia, E.10.—Long, rather narrow leaves, while the blooms are in long bars as distinct from the golden ball type of flower. Spring. 1/6.

myrtifolia, E.4.—An early blooming dwarf variety suitable for the shrubbery. 1/6.

podalyriaefolia (*podalyria* leaved), E.20.—The Queensland Silver Wattle. One of the best Wattles as it has large flowers, and blooms for a longer period than most. Winter. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/-.

prominens, E.10.—The Golden Rain Wattle. Native of N.S.W. and Queensland and a very beautiful variety. Spring. 1/6.

saligna (Willow-like), E.15.—A West Australian variety, with large flow-

ers and weeping branches. Spring. A.M.P.S. 1/-.

spectabilis (showy), E.10.—The Mudgee Wattle. One of the smaller growing varieties, but very attractive. Spring. 1/6.

ACALYPHA.—(Akalepe, a nettle). B.R.S.

marginata, E.6.—The Fijian Fire Plant. A handsome foliage plant with brownish red leaves margined crimson. Only suitable for frost free, coastal climates. 2/-.

ACER.—(Acer, sharp. A reference to the days when it was used for pikes and lances). This is the name for the Maple family, which is a very varied one, comprising many beautiful trees and shrubs, some with green, and others with variegated foliage. Maples come from Europe, Asia and America. Suitable for H.M.Mts.S.

EUROPEAN MAPLES.

platanoides, D.50.—Norway Maple. Foliage turns orange in autumn. 2/-.

pseudo platanus, D.50.—The well-known Sycamore. 2/-.

pseudo platanus atropurpurea, D.30.—A form in which the leaves are purple underneath and green above. 2/6.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

negundo, D.40.—Box Elder. Sometimes classified as *Negundo fraxinifolium*. A beautiful tree, and should be more extensively planted. Leaves turning to yellow in autumn. 2/-.

negundo argentea variegata, D.20.—Beautiful silver variegated leaves. 2/6.

negundo aureum variegata, D.20.—Similar to above, but leaves are golden. 2/6.

negundo californica aurea, D.20.—Uniform golden colour with rather larger leaves than the other forms. 2/6.

ASIATIC VARIETIES.

Ginnala, D.15.—Particularly vivid in autumn, with its reddish brown foliage. 2/6.

polymorphum or *palmatum*, D.20.—The Common Japanese Maple. Small, deciduous trees, with feathery green foliage in summer and leaves turning red in autumn. Very useful for mixing with cut flowers. Plant in sheltered positions, and keep well watered in dry seasons to prevent foliage burning. 2/-.

polymorphum atropurpureum, D.10.—Deep maroon, palmate leaves. 7/6.

polymorphum dissectum, D.6.—A low growing variety, with finely cut green leaves. 7/6.

polymorphum dissectum atropurpureum, D.6.—Similar to above, but deep maroon. 7/6.

polymorphum Oshiu Beni, D.10.—Deep maroon. 7/6.

polymorphum Osakazuki, D.10.—Reddish maroon. 7/6.

polymorphum sanguineum Chishio, D.10.—Small leaves, blood red in spring, turning green in summer. 7/6.

polymorphum sanguineum Seigen, D.10.—Leaves larger than Chishio, but similar colouring. 7/6.

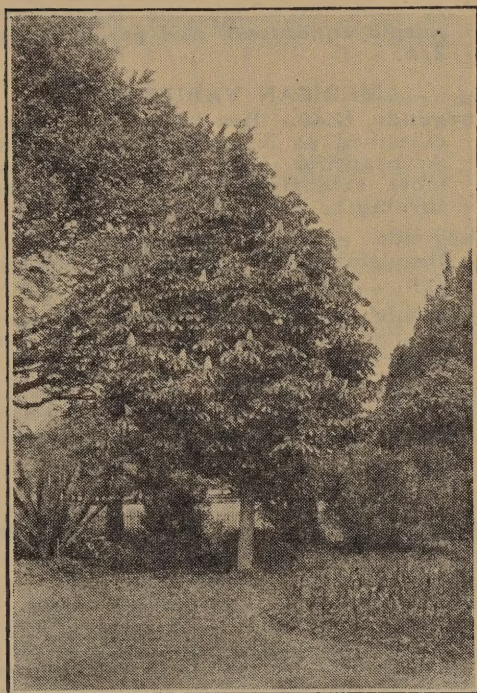
trifidum, D.20.—A very fine Maple, with beautiful red autumn leaves. The variety is not known as well as it deserves. A quick grower and one of the best. 2/-.

ADHATODA.—(The native name). Tall shrubs suitable for B.R.S. only. Grown mostly for foliage effect, although the flowers are quite attractive. Summer. 2/- each.

Duvernoia, E.10.—White flowers.

Vasica, E.10.—Darker coloured foliage than above, and flowers have purple markings.

AESCULUS.—(A name given by Pliny to a sort of Oak having an edible fruit). Horse Chestnut. These are suitable for H. & Mts., in good deep soil. 2/6 each.



Aesculus hippocastanum.
Horse chestnut.

hippocastanum, D.40.—The Common Horse Chestnut. White flowers in spring, followed by showy foliage.

rubicunda, D.30.—A pink flowered species from North America.

AGONIS.—(Agon, a gathering or collec-

tion, referring to the number of seeds). A.B.M.P.S. 1/6.

flexuosa (flexible), E.30.—A hardy tree from Western Australia with a pleasing weeping habit and attractive white flowers. Summer.

ALEURITES.—(From the Greek word signifying floury). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6.

Fordii, E.20.—A fine ornamental tree producing fruit from which is extracted the Tung Oil of commerce. The nuts are extremely poisonous, and care should be taken that they are not allowed within the reach of children.

ALLSPICE.—See Calycanthus and Chimnanthus.

ALMOND (Flowering).—See Amygdalus.

ALOYSIA.—See Lippia.

AMYGDALUS.—(Amyssos, to lacerate; referring to the corrugated seeds). A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

persica (Persian), D.10.—Double Flowering Peach. These fine spring flowering shrubs should be pruned quite differently from the fruiting varieties. After the bloom is over cut hard back to main stems. We can supply in pink, red, white and striped.

Winter Flowering varieties.—These start flowering about the end of July, and are finished before the spring varieties come into bloom, thus making a much longer blooming period. Red, pink and white are available.

Pollardi, D.15.—A single pink, flowering between the winter and spring varieties. A very beautiful sort.

ANDROMEDA.—(Named after the daughter of Cepheus, who was rescued from the sea monster by Perseus). H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

japonica, E.3.—A dwarf shrub allied to the Erica and Rhododendron families and requiring a moist and shady position. The flowers are in sprays and very like Lily of the Valley. A beautiful shrub for a sheltered spot. Spring.

ANGOPHORA.—(Aggos, a vessel; phero, to bear; alluding to the shape of the fruit). 1/3.

lanceolatus (spear shaped), E.60.—The so called Sydney Red Gum. The bark is reddish pink and the young shoots provide the red gum tips so largely used for decoration.

APPLE (Flowering).—See Pyrus Malus.

APRICOT (Flowering).—See Prunus Mume.

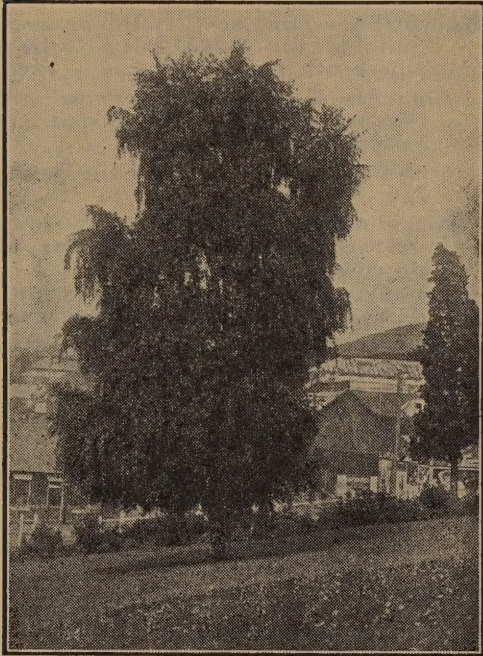
ARALIA.—See Fatsia.

ARBUTUS.—(In Celtic, "Arboise" means a sour, astringent fruit, and is generally considered to be the origin of this name). Unedo is said by Pliny to have been so-called from unum edo, "I eat one" (but never a second). A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

Carefully select according to climate.

- unedo**, E.10.—Irish Strawberry Tree. White flowers like Lily of the Valley followed by red fruits not unlike Strawberries, hence the name. Autumn. Suitable for places as warm as Sydney, but will grow into a small tree in colder climates. Although the flowers contain both stamens and pistils, it is advisable to plant two or three in one garden if large crops of berries are desired.
- ARDISIA**.—(Ardes, a point; the anthers are like tiny spears). B.R.S. 2/-.
- crenulata** (full of notches), E.2.—A beautiful pot or bush house plant producing red berries in winter.
- ARDUINA**.—(After Peitro Arduini, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Padua). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.
- bispinosa grandiflora** (two spined, large flowered), E.6.—A beautiful shrub from South Africa, commonly called Cape Plum. Sweet scented white flowers followed by edible purple fruits like plums. Spring.
- ARONIA**.—(A modification of Arla). A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.
- arbutifolia** (arbutus leaved), D.5.—A dwarf growing deciduous shrub closely related to the pear family. Beautiful autumn foliage and red berries.
- melanocarpa**, D.5.—Similar to above, but with black berries.
- ASTERS** (Perennial).—See Herbaceous Plants.
- AUCUBA**.—(The native Japanese name). H.M.Mts.S. 2/- each.
- japonica**, E.6.—Large, dark green foliated plants bearing red berries on female plants only. A male plant is necessary for pollination purposes, and if the two sorts are planted two or three inches apart, the impression is given of one handsome foliated shrub producing red fruit. If the male is placed by itself it appears as only a green leaved specimen. Suitable for growing under trees or in bush houses.
- Male** (or pollen-bearing).
Female (or berry-bearing).
- japonica aurea**, E.6.—The Gold Dust Tree. Beautiful golden variegated foliage. Should be grown in shade to preserve the full beauty of the leaves.
- AZALEAS**.—See separate Section.
- AZARA**.—(After J. N. Azara, a Spanish botanist). A.B.M.P.S. 2/6.
- microphylla**, E.8.—A hardy shrub with dark green glossy foliage and tiny vanilla scented yellow flowers.
- BACKHOUSEIA**.—(After James Backhouse of York). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6.
- citriodora** (lemon scented), E.18.—An attractive tall shrub from Queensland with lemon scented leaves, and insignificant green flowers. Spring.
- BAMBOO**.—See Bambusa.
- BAMBUSA**.—(Bambos, its Indian name). Suitable for A.B.M.P.R.S. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.
- Alphonse Karri**, E.6.—A dense growing variety with yellow and green striped stems.
- arundinacea**, E.40.—The giant Bamboo. 7/6.
- Arundinaria Hindsii**, E.15.—A slender growing variety, suitable for tubs or specimens.
- Arundinaria Hindsii graminea**, E.10.—A smaller leaved form than above.
- Arundinaria Simonii**, E.15.—A strong grower with deep green foliage.
- auricoma**, E.2.—An extremely dwarf, golden form. Suitable for low hedges and dwarf specimen plants in shade.
- japonica**, E.12.—A free growing, green variety used for garden stakes.
- We can also supply Bambusa quadrangularis, Arundinaria tricolor and Phyllostachys ruscifolia.
- BANANA** (Ornamental).—See Musa.
- BARBERRY**.—See Berberis.
- BAUERA**.—(After Francis and Ferdinand Bauer). A.M.P.S. 2/-.
- rubroides**, E.4.—A pretty pink flowering native shrub. Suitable for moist, shady situations. Spring.
- BAUHINIA**.—(Named in honour of two brothers, John and Casper Bauhin, famous botanists of the 16th century. The twin leaves on these plants make this name very appropriate). B.R.S. Alba and purpurea need pruning after flowering to make the plants shapely. Shelter from frost in young stages.
- alba**, E.12.—A beautiful white flowered variety. Spring. 2/-.
- Galpinii**, E.6.—A brick red species from Natal. This is the finest variety for warm climates, flowering for a long period in the summer. 2/6.
- purpurea**, E.12.—Large rosy purple flowers. Known in Queensland as the Butterfly Tree. Spring. 2/-.
- BEECH**.—See Fagus.
- BEGONIA**.—(Mons. Begon, a French patron of Botany). These plants are extensively used in Sydney gardens, especially in shady places. They require shelter from strong winds and will not stand much frost. Where conditions are suitable they make a very fine effect, especially as they flower all the summer and autumn. The varieties offered are garden hybrids, but the original home of most species is Central America. B.R.S. Unless otherwise priced, 1/- each.
- Beatrice Roseby**, E.6.—Large bunches of pink flowers.
- Carnea Improved**, E.8.—Rich pink. 1/6.
- corallina**, E.6.—The Bamboo Begonia. Leaves edged red, flowers scarlet.
- corallina carnea**, E.6.—A pink form of corallina.

Select Trees to prevent foliage monotony.



Betula verrucosa (alba).

corallina alba, E.6.—A white type of corallina.

Credneri, E.3.—Leaves bronzy green, pink flowers.

Dora Gould, E.8.—Large, salmon pink. 1/6.

Ingrami, E.3.—Medium sized, shiny green foliage, with bunches of pleasing pink flowers which are produced in great profusion.

lucerna, E.6.—One of the large leaved type. The flowers are rich red, produced in immense pendant sprays.

metallica, E.3.—A bronzy green, fairly large leaved sort, producing bunches of soft pink flowers.

Mrs. Christian Thornett, E.8.—A white flowered form of Smithii. 1/6.

Smithii, E.6.—Bronze green foliage, thickly spotted white and large pink flowers.

BENTHAMIA.—(George Bentham, a distinguished English botanist). H.M.-Mts.S. 2/-.

fragifera (strawberry fruited), E.15.—Himalayan Strawberry Tree. Synonymous *Cornus capitata*. Large creamy white bracts. Seems at its best when in conjunction with other plants enjoying the shelter they afford. A very attractive small tree. Spring.

BERBERIS.—(Berberys, its Arabian name). Barberry. Hardy, deciduous and evergreen shrubs from America, Asia and Europe. Some are grown for their foliage, but the deciduous sorts are at their best in autumn, when their leaves and ber-

ries are very attractive. Used for hedges or single specimens. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

aggregata Barbarossa, D.5.—Coral red berries.

aggregata Prattii, D.5.—Coral red berries and rich autumn foliage.

aquifolium, E.6.—Hardy evergreen, with yellow flowers and blue berries.

Bealei.—See Special Items.

Darwinii, E.6.—Dark shining foliage, with clusters of rich orange flowers.

Fortunei, E.6.—An erect growing variety with large pinnate leaves.

japonica, E.10.—Hardy evergreen. Yellow flowers and purple berries.

Pirate King, D.5.—A hybrid variety, with bright red berries.

Sargentiana, E.6.—Yellow flowers and black berries. A fine evergreen,

stenophylla (stenos, narrow; phyllum, a leaf), E.5.—A pendulous sort with yellow blooms and bluish white berries.

stenophylla Brilliant, E.3.—A dwarf growing form of above with glossy green leaves.

Thunbergii, D.4.—A Japanese variety, with beautiful autumn foliage. 1/6.

Thunbergii atropurpurea, D.4.—We consider this the most outstanding of all Berberis. The spring foliage is like the purple leaved plum, lightening slightly in the summer, and finally taking on intense colourings in late autumn. Like Thunbergii it has yellow flowers and red berries.

vulgaris.—The common Barberry. This is a proclaimed shrub, as it harbours the wheat rust spores. Recent legislation prohibits any nurseryman from selling it, and provides a penalty for anyone allowing it to remain in their garden.

Wilsonae, E.4.—A low growing, semi-deciduous variety from China, with heavy crops of coral berries in autumn.

BETULA.—(The Celtic name was Betu, while the common name is Birch). H.M.Mts.S.

pendula Youngii, D.20.—A weeping form with slender branches. 5/-.

verrucosa, D.30.—A very graceful tree of drooping habit. In autumn the leaves turn yellow and the contrast with the white trunk is very effective. Usually listed as *B. alba*. 2/-.

verrucosa purpurea, D.30.—The purple Birch. 5/-.

BIRCH.—See Betula.

BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER.—See Poinciana.

BLUE BERRY ASH.—See Eleocarpus.

Hardy everywhere where climates are not marked.



Brachychiton hybrida.

BORONIA.—(After Francis Borone, an Italian servant of Dr. Sibthorp, who was killed whilst collecting plants in Greece). Spring. H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

elator, E.3.—A bushy variety with rosy red flowers.

megastigma (large stigma), E.4.—The sweet scented brown Boronia. Should be cut back after flowering and well watered to bring it into fresh growth.

BOTTLE BRUSH.—See Callistemon.

BOUVARDIAS.—See Separate Section.

BOX.—See Buxus.

BRACHYCHITON (from Brachys, short; and chiton, a tunic).—This section contains some of the most beautiful flowering and foliage trees in cultivation. Suitable for all except cold climates. Early summer. A.B.M.-P.R.S

acerifolia (maple leaved), D.30.—The Illawarra Flame Tree. Large bunches of scarlet, bell-shaped blossoms, irregularly produced in November. Some years only a few of the branches flower, but about every seventh season the whole tree is covered when it is a glorious sight. For some time we have had under

observation a hybrid form which gives a full flowering about five years in every seven, and as it is identical to the species in every other respect, it is being propagated as superior to the original type which has been discarded. Clients ordering Brachychiton acerifolia will be supplied with the improved variety. A pink flowered form is also available in grafted and seedling plants.

Grafted hybrids, pink or red, 3/- each. Seedling hybrids, pink or red, 2/- each.

diversifolia (diverse leaves), E.30.—The well known Kurrajong. Beautiful street trees and also used largely for stock feed in drought. 2/-.

lurida (livid), D.30.—A Queensland variety with larger flowers than acerifolia but not so bright. 2/-.

rupestris, E.20.—The Queensland Bottle Tree. A curious form of Kurrajong with a huge swollen trunk which gives rise to the common name. 2/6.

BRACHYSEMA.—(Brachys, short; sema, standard). A.M.P.S. 2/-.

lanceolatum, E.4.—The Swan River Pea Bush. A hardy evergreen with silvery foliage and scarlet pea-shaped flowers. Winter and spring.

BROOM.—See Cytisus, Genista and Spartium.

BROWALLIA.—(John Browallius, a friend of Linnaeus). Syn. Streptosolon. B.R.S. 2/-.

Jamesonii, E.6.—Orange and yellow blooms in great profusion. Will not stand frosts. Cut back after flowering in spring and summer.



Browallia Jamesonii

Carefully study the Climate Map.

BRUGMANSIA.—(After Prof. S. T. Brugmans, a botanical author). Angel's Trumpet. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

Knightii, E.10.—Large white, trumpet shaped flowers. Spring and summer.

BRUNFELSIA.—(After Otto Brunfels, a German botanist). B.R.S. 2/-.

calycina.—See Special Items.

latifolia (broad leaved), E.6.—A beautiful free flowering shrub, with blue blooms changing to white as they age. Compact and rather slow growth. Spring and summer.

BRUSH BOX.—See *Tristania*.

BUDDLEIA.—(In honour of Adam Buddle, whose collections of dried plant specimens are still preserved in the British Museum). *Buddleias* are very attractive shrubs, but need to be pruned hard back every winter to encourage strong new growth. They also like plenty of water in the growing season. Hardy in all Australian climates. Spring and summer. 1/9 each.

Davidii, E.10.—Dark purple.

nanhoensis, E.5.—Similar to *Veitchiana*, but a dwarf grower.

salviifolia, E.8.—Pale lilac.

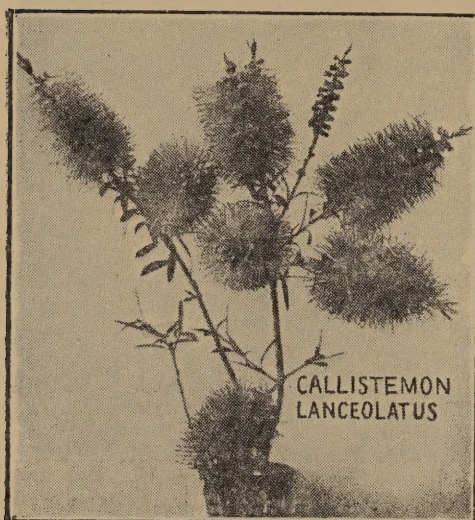
Veitchiana, E.10.—The lavender flowers are said to be like English Lilac, but have a longer spike of bloom.

We can also supply *Fallowiana*, *globosa*, *madagascariensis* and *magnifica*.

BUXUS.—(Pyknos, dense; referring to the wood which is used for various instruments). 2/- each.

arborea (tree-like), E.20.—The Tree Box. A slow growing, tall shrub, with dark green leaves. Grown for foliage effect only. Can be trimmed into shape.

aurea variegata, E.2.—A golden variegated form, suitable for low specimens or rockeries.



Callistemon salignus.

sempervirens, E.4.—The well-known dwarf hedge plant so long associated with old English gardens. 7/6 dozen.

CALLICARPA.—(Calos, beautiful; and carpos, a fruit). 2/-.

purpurea, D.6.—Small insignificant flowers in spring, which are later succeeded by violet blue berries carried right into the winter months.

CALLISTEMON.—(Calos, beautiful; and stemon, a stamen). Bottle Brush. A most appropriate name. These are excellent plants for planting near water, but will also thrive splendidly in dry positions. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 1/9 each.

acuminata, E.10.—Crimson.

coccinea, E.20.—Scarlet, weeping habit.

lanceolatus, E.10.—Scarlet.

pachyphyllus, E.10.—Large deep red.

salignus, E.20.—Creamy flowers. The main beauty of this variety is in the reddish brown colour of the young leaves at each growth.

CALOBENDRON.—(Calos, beautiful; dendron, a tree). A beautiful flowering tree from South Africa. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.

capense, E.40.—The magnificent Cape Chestnut. Large panicles of flesh

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigation.

coloured flowers. Rather slow growing in its young stages and requires protection from frost till established. Seedlings usually take about ten years to bloom. 2/-.

capense grafted, E.40.—Grafted from a flowering tree to promote early blooming. 3/-.

CALYCANTHUS. — (Calyx, a calyx; anthos, a flower). Allspice. H.M.-Mts.S. 2/-.

floridus, D.6.—The Caroline Allspice. Richly fragrant, reddish brown flowers produced in late spring.

CAMELLIA.—(After George Camellus). Compact, slow growing shrubs, eventually attaining a height of ten or twelve feet. These old favourites are becoming popular again, as they always look attractive in the garden whether in flower or not. M.S. In Adelaide they require protection from the heat. Winter. 2/- each.

Angelo Cocchi.—White and pink.

Bonomiana.—White. Occasionally a flake of pink.

Candidissima.—Pure white.

C. H. Hovey.—Crimson.

Countess Callina.—Pure white.

Dryade.—Rose.

Edward Billing.—Very double soft pink with deeper veinings and edged white.

Great Eastern.—Deep crimson, semi-double.

Harriet Beecher Sheather.—Salmon pink.

Helenor.—Pink with red stripes.

Isabella.—Pure white, late flowering.

Lady Duntz.—Deep rose.

Lady Parker.—Deep rose.

Lady St. Clair.—Pale pink. Does not open well in wet or cold weather.

Mrs. A. M. Hovey.—Pink with white blotch.

Prince Frederick William.—Light pink.

Red Pressi.—Red, occasional white mark.

Triumphans.—Crimson. Usually but wrongly called Red Waratah.

Venus de Medicis.—Rosy red.

White Waratah.—White with yellow stamens.

Wrightii.—Deep rose.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA, E.12.—These are a different type to the preceding, being mostly single flowers and a much more graceful habit of growth. The plants grow much quicker and the flowers are smaller and more dainty. When in full bloom they are one of the most attractive shrubs in the garden. 2/- each.

Azumanishiki.—Pale pink.

Benizuri.—Soft pink.

Fuji no Mine.—Double white.

Onigoromo.—White with pink and red blotches round edge of petals.

Sasanqua.—Pale pink.

Sasanqua.—Pink.

Sasanqua.—Red.

Sasanqua.—Single white.

CAMPHORA AND CAMPHOR LAUREL.
See Cinnamomum.

CAPE CHESTNUT.—See Calodendron.

CAPE HONEYSUCKLE.—See Protea.

CAROB TREE.—See Ceratonia.

CARYOPTERIS.—(From karyon, a nut, and pteron, a wing; wing fruited). Deciduous shrubs producing blue blooms over a long period in summer. Should be well pruned every winter to encourage young growth. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/9 each.

mastacanthus, D.4.—The Blue Spirea.

tangutica, D.3.—Deeper blue than mastacanthus and a longer flowering season.

CASSIA.—(Kasia was its old Greek name). Beautiful shrubs with yellow flowers. They require pruning to keep them shapely. A.B.M.-P.R.S. Except where otherwise priced, 1/9 each.



Cassia didymobotrya.

Brewsteri.—See Special Items.

Candolleana (de Candolle, a very prominent botanist), E.10.—One of our best flowering shrubs. Autumn.

didymobotrya, E.10.—A very robust growing Cassia, in flower most of the year, and a different shape to Candolleana.

CASTANOSPERMUM. — (Kastanon, a chestnut; and sperma, a seed). B.R.S. 2/-.

australis, E.30.—A large spreading tree with saffron coloured flowers. Does best in good soil. Summer.

CASUARINA. — (Casuaris, the Cassowary). 1/6 each.

Cunninghamiana, E.40.—Scrub She Oak or River Oak. Valuable trees for river planting or avenues. Used for shingles and a very fine fire wood.

glauca, E.40.—Swamp She Oak. This variety can be planted in brackish swamps where other trees fail.

torulosa, E.40.—Very conspicuous in the winter, when the foliage turns a reddish brown.

CATALPA.—(The Indian name). A quick growing, flowering tree from North America. Large leaves and spreading growth. Summer. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

bignonioides, D.20.—Large bunches of white flowers with purple spots.

CEANOTHUS. — (From keanothus, a name applied by Theophrastus to a plant not now known). Beautiful flowering shrubs mostly from America. Spring. Suitable for the cooler climates, but doing well round Sydney. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.

Conquete, D.6.—Light blue.

Marie Simon, D.4.—Pink.

spectabilis roseus, D.5.—A compact growing sort with pink flowers.

CEDAR.—See Cedrus, Juniperus or Melia.

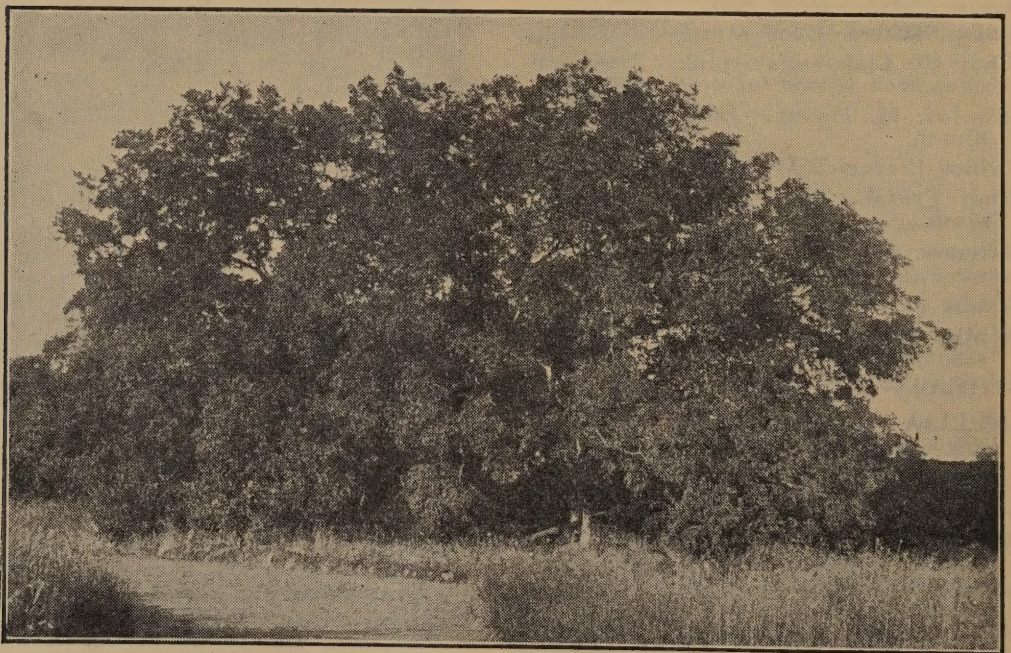


Catalpa bignonioides.

CEDRELA.—(A variation of Cedrus, the Cedar). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

Toona, D.50.—The red Cedar of New South Wales. Besides being a very valuable timber, this is a beautiful and fast growing tree. Will do best in a deep soil.

CELTIS.—(The name used by Pliny for



Celtis occidentalis

Many new plants are being tested.

the Lotus. The association is obscure). Valuable for their fast growth and the rich yellow autumn foliage. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6 each.

australis (Southern), D.25.—Commonly known as the Nettle Tree. This tree is very similar in appearance to the Elm. Although it is of a different family it is more suited to our Australian climate. A splendid tree for single specimens or avenues.

occidentalis (Western), D.40.—The American Nettle tree. A hardier variety.

CERASUS.—(From Cerasus, a town in Pontus, in Asia, when the Cherry was brought to Rome by Lucullus). H.M.Mts.S.

lauro-cerasus, E.20.—Cherry Laurel or English Laurel. A fine evergreen for specimens or hedges. 1/6.

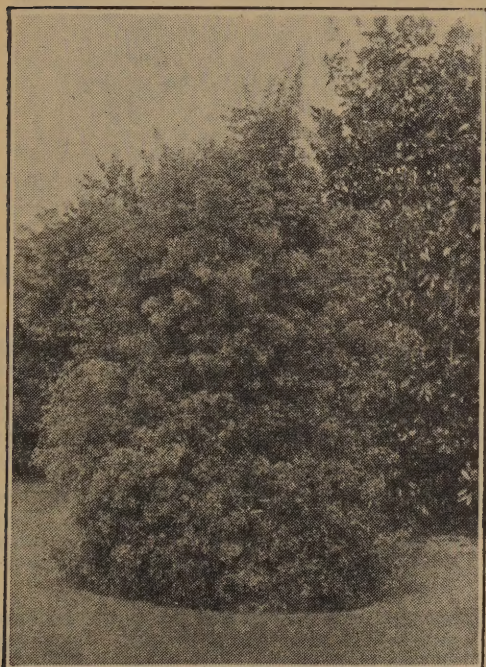
lusitanica, E.20.—Portugal Laurel. One of the finest evergreen trees that can be grown in a cold climate. 2/-.

CERASUS JAPONICA.—Japanese flowering Cherries. These are deciduous, small trees, bearing clusters of blooms in spring, and beautiful autumn leaves. 2/6 each.

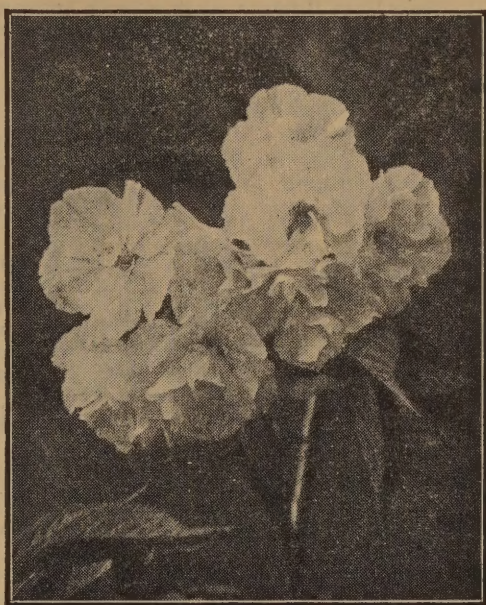
Apple Blossom, D.10.—Semi-double, clear pink.

campanulata, D.10. — The Taiwan Cherry. Single bright red blooms, which are earlier and darker than any of the other varieties.

Hizakura, D.10. — Semi-double rosy pink.



Ceratopetalum gummiferum.
N.S.W. Xmas Bush.



Flowering Cherry.

J. H. Veitch, D.10.—Rosy pink, double.

Mt. Fuji, D.10.—Semi-double, white.

Sieboldtii rosea superba, D.10.—Double pink.

Yoshino, D.20.—A single pale pink to white. Used in Japan for street planting.

CERATONIA.—(Ceratonia, a horn or pod). 2/-.

siliqua (podded), E.30.—Carob Tree or St. John's Bread. One of the finest trees for a hot dry climate. The pods and seeds make good cattle fodder. The seeds are said to have been the original of the jewelers' "Carat."

CERATOPETALUM.—(Ceras, a horn, and petalon, a petal). 2/- each.

gummiferum, E.30.—Christmas Bush. White blooms, turning red in December. After flowering, fully one-third of the plant should be pruned back, and, if manured the succeeding season, the flower will be greatly improved. Where the colour is not naturally rich, it may be improved by lightly scattering a handful of powdered iron sulphate on the soil in September. In October or November the plants must not suffer from drought, otherwise the bloom will fall. The plants will not stand heavy frost, and although found in mountain districts, they are always in sheltered gullies. Summer. S.

CERATOSTIGMA. — (Probably from ceras, a horn, and stigma). 1/9.

Willmottiae, D.3.—A rare and beautiful shrub discovered in China by Dr. E. H. Wilson in 1908. It is

allied to Plumbago, and produces deep blue flowers over a long season. Highly recommended. Hardy everywhere. Summer and autumn.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM.—(Meaning doubtful.) H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

japonicum, D.40.—A tall tree from Japan with drooping branches and heart shaped leaves which turn to rich red and yellow shades in autumn.

CERCIS.—(From kerkis, a shuttlecock). Small deciduous trees allied to Bauhinia. The flowers do not come on the ends of the branches like most trees, but are produced along the main stems for several feet. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

canadensis (Canadian), D.20.—Pale red.

siliquastrum, D.20.—Commonly called "Judas Tree." Red.

CESTRUM.—(An old Greek name). Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 1/9 each.

nocturnum (night flowering), E.8.—Greenish white flowers, scented at night.

purpureum, E.8.—Purplish red flowers, produced over a long period. Growth rather pendulous.

CHAMAELAUCIUM.—(From chamaleuke, a dwarf white Poplar, because its healthy stems are miniatures of that tree). Commonly called "Geraldton Wax Plant." While liking a fair amount of water in summer, it must never suffer from excessive wet. We recommend that it be planted in a raised bed so that surplus moisture can get away quickly. It flowers from May to October, when it should be shortened back to keep bushy. A.B.M.P.S. 2/-.

uncinatum, E.8.—Pale pink.

CHERRY (Flowering).—See *Cerasus japonica*.

CHERRY PIE.—See *Heliotropium*.

CHIMONANTHUS.—(Cheimon, winter; anthos, a flower). H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

fragrans, D.6.—Japanese Allspice. Yellow flowers in winter. This shrub is valued for its beautiful scent.

CHINESE HAWTHORN.—See *Photinia*.

CHINESE LANTERN.—See *Abutilon*.

CHINESE RAISIN.—See *Hovenia*.

CHIONANTHUS.—(chion, snow; and anthos, a flower). Fringe Tree. A slow growing, deciduous, small tree, producing graceful white flowers in large clusters during the spring months. H.M.Mts.S. 3/6 each.

virginica, D.15.—

CHOISYA.—(M. Choisy, a Swiss botanist). 2/-.

ternata (leaves arranged in threes), E.4.—Mexican Orange Blossom. A small shrub which does well in all

climates. Sweetly scented, white flowers in spring.

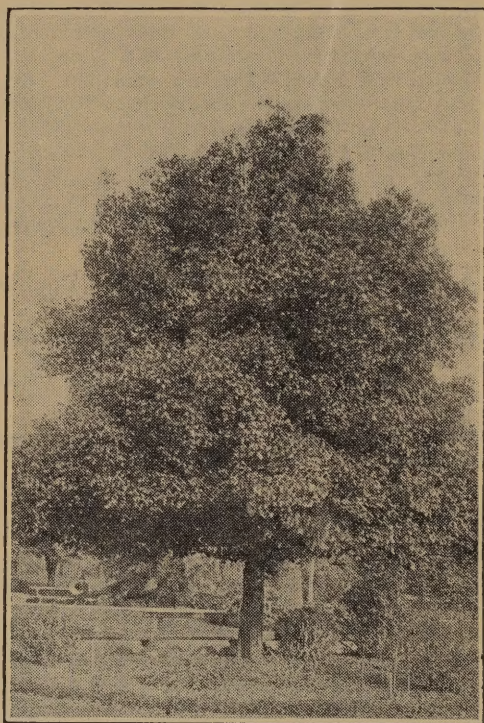
CHORIZEMA.—(Choros, a dance; zema, a drink. The botanists who first discovered these plants danced for joy at finding fresh water near them.) Beautiful orange and red pea-shaped flowers produced in spring. A.B.M.P.S. 1/6 each.

ilicifolia, E.4.—The tallest variety with pendulous habit.

CHRISTMAS BUSH.—See *Ceratopetalum*.

CINNAMOMUM.—(From the Arabic name, kinamon). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

Camphora, E.40.—This tree produces the camphor of commerce, and is commonly known as Camphor



Cinnamomum Camphora.

Laurel. One of the best of our evergreen trees, but they require plenty of room as they have a very extensive root system, and should not be planted near the flower garden, pathways or foundations.

CISTUS.—(Kiste, a box, the shape of the seed vessels). Rock Rose. Free flowering shrubs suitable for dry positions. Prune well after flowering. Spring. 1/9.

Sunset, E.3.—Cerise pink flowers covering the whole bush. A very attractive plant.

CITHAREXYLUM.—(Kithara, a lyre; xylon, wood.) Fiddlewood. Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2/-.

subserratum, E.30.—An uncommon tree from West Indies. Sprays of white flowers.

CLERODENDRON.—(Kleros, chance; and dendron, a tree. The reference is to the uncertainty of its medicinal qualities). B.R.S. 1/9.

ugandense (Uganda), E.6.—Butterfly Flower. Beautiful blue flowers appearing nearly all the summer.

CLETHRA.—(Klethra, the Greek name of the Alder, from a supposed resemblance to their leaves). Summer. H.H.Mts.

alnifolia (Alder-leaved), D.5.—Bunches of creamy white flowers. 2/-.

arborea (tree-like), E.10.—The Lily of the Valley tree, from the resemblance of the flowers. Requires a mild, equable climate and liable to die suddenly in dry times. 2/6.

CLIANTHUS.—(Kleios, glory; anthos, a flower). Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

puniceus, E.6.—New Zealand Glory Pea. Pink. Requires pruning to keep it shapely.

COLEUS.—(From koleos, a sheath). Tender foliage plants generally, but a few varieties are grown for their flowers. Must be well protected from frost and sun. B.R.S. 1/6.

thyrsoides (thyrses-like), E.4.—Long spikes of intense blue flowers in winter.

COMBRETUM.—(An old name adopted from Pliny). B.R.S. 2/6.

Loefflingii, E.—Curious orange flowers resembling a brush. May be grown either as a shrub or climber.

COPROSMA.—Hardy shrubs from New Zealand grown for their foliage. Suitable for seaside planting. Will also stand fairly severe frosts.

Baueriana, E.10.—Green leaves. Used mostly for hedges. 1/6.

Baueriana variegata, E.6.—A variety with silver variegated leaves. 2/6.

Kirkii, E.2.—A prostrate species with dark green, shiny foliage. Suitable for large rockeries or banks. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

CORAL TREE.—See *Erythrina*.

CORNUS.—(Cornu, a horn; referring to the tough wood). Dogwood. Deciduous shrubs or small trees, producing in Spring, insignificant flowers surrounded by showy petal-like bracts. Later the Autumn foliage is very richly coloured. This family deserves much more attention, particularly in the colder districts where they are rare and beautiful subjects. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

Amomum, D.10.—Small white flowers, followed by blue berries. Good autumn foliage. 2/-.

Baileyi, D.6.—Brilliant red stems and white fruit. 2/6.



Clerodendron ugandense.

florida, D.10.—Large white bracts in spring, giving a wonderful effect. Foliage rich bronze in autumn. 3/6.

florida rubra, D.10.—Similar to above, but pink bracts. 3/6.

Kousa, D.30.—Probably one of the finest of the Dogwoods, growing to a fine tree and covered with white bracts in spring. Also a most outstanding colour in autumn. 2/-.

COTONEASTER.—(From cotonea, Pliny's name for the quince; and aster, a corruption of *ad instar*, generally used to express likeness. Literally, quince-like). These are amongst our most useful and valued shrubs, thriving in all except tropical climates and standing hard conditions. They can be used for specimen plants or hedges, and their foliage and berries make them very attractive. *Franchetii* is especially useful for mixing with flowers in vases or bowls. Pronounced *Cot-o-ne-aster*. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.

amoena, E.8.—An upright form of *C. pannosa*.

bullata (bullae, a bubble), D.10.—A very striking shrub, covered in autumn with handsome red berries.

Franchetii, E.8.—Orange berries and pendulous habit of growth. One of the best for hedges. 1/9.

Harroviana.—See Special Items.

horizontalis, E.2.—A low growing type with small leaves. Very suitable for

Coral Trees for coastal planting are worth while.

rock work. Foliage colours well in autumn.

horizontalis Hodginsii, E.1.—A miniature form of *C. horizontalis*.

horizontalis variegata, E.1.—A silvery variegated form suffused with red in autumn.

pannosa (pannus, a cloth), E.12.—Long slender branches, covered with silvery foliage, and producing white flowers followed by red berries in autumn. 1/9.

rotundifolia.—See Special Items.

serotina, E.10. — Long pendulous branches covered with bunches of white flowers followed by masses of red berries. A very beautiful variety. 1/9.

Simonsii, E.4.—Dwarf compact growth and red berries.

thymifolia, E.3.—A dwarf, compact growing form of *C. microphylla*, with tiny leaves and red berries in winter. 1/9.

CRATAEGUS.—(Kratos, strength; referring to the extreme hardness of the wood). Commonly called "Hawthorn" or "May," but as *Spirea* is also called "May," customers will avoid delay if they definitely state the correct name when ordering. The evergreen varieties are now classified under *Pyracantha*, which see. *Crataegus* are prized for their red or yellow berries except in the case of the double flowered varieties, which do not berry. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

Azarolus, D.12.—A compact form of *C. Carrieri*, producing clusters of white flowers, followed by bright red berries like small apples.

Carrieri, D.18.—Large red fruit, very showy, good autumn foliage.

cordata (heart-shaped), D.20.—Small red berries, beautiful autumn foliage.

crus-galli (Cock's Spur), D.12.—Flowers white tinged red, followed by red berries. Good foliage in autumn.

mexicana, D.12.—Glossy green foliage, yellow fruit.

oxyacantha (oxy, sharp; canthus, a thorn), D.12.—Double crimson.

oxyacantha, D.12.—Double pink.

oxyacantha, D.12.—Double white.

Smithii, D.15.—An attractive small tree, with large red berries and striking Autumn foliage.

CREPE MYRTLE.—See *Lagerstroemia*.

CRICKET BAT WILLOW.—See *Salix coerulea*.

CROTALARIA.—(Krotalon, a castanet; the seeds rattle in the pod if shaken). Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6.

laburnifolia (laburnum leaved), E.8.—A unique shrub producing spikes of

greeny yellow blooms which bear a distinct resemblance to small birds suspended by their beaks from the branch.

CUPHEA.—(Cyphos, curved; referring to the seed pods). Dwarf flowering shrubs blooming freely through the summer. Should be well pruned after winter. A.B.P.R.S. 1/6 each.

gorullensis, E.3.—Yellow and red.

platycentra (broad centred), E.2.—The Cigar Plant. Useful rock plant or dwarf shrub.

CURRENT (Flowering).—See *Ribes*.

CYDONIA.—(Cydon, in Crete, the native place of the Quince). Flowering Quince, commonly known as "Japanese." These beautiful shrubs are available in several colours, and are extremely hardy. They flower in the winter and spring, and remain in bloom for a considerable time. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Except where otherwise priced, 1/9 each.

Moerloosi, D.5.—Pink and white flowers on the same bush.

nivalis, D.5.—Pure white.

nivea extus coccinea, D.5.—White and pink.

rosea, D.5.—A pleasing pink.

rubra grandiflora, D.5.—A rich bright red. 2/-.

Sargentii, D.4.—Orange scarlet. 2/-.

Simonii, D.4.—Dark red. 2/-.

Vermilion, D.6.—Vermilion scarlet. A striking colour and free blooming. 2/-.

Winter Cheer, D.4.—Orange scarlet. 2/-.

CYTISUS.—(From Cythus, one of the Cyclades where one of the species was first found). Beautiful pea flowered shrubs of the Broom family. Originally the flowers were mostly yellow or white, but hybridists have in recent years produced a wonderful variety of colours. Quick growing plants which should be well pruned after flowering. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

albus, D.4.—White flowers on long slender branches. 1/6.

Andreanus, D.6.—Pretty crimson and yellow Broom. 1/6.

Andreanus aureus, D.6.—A golden form of the preceding variety. 1/6.

Burkwoodii, D.5.—Brilliant venetian red shading to pink with a touch of yellow on the keel. This variety flowers somewhat later than the others. 2/-.

C. E. Pearson, D.6.—Wings wallflower-red tipped with old rose, standards buff apricot shaded red on reverse. 2/-.

Cornish Cream, D.6.—Delicate cream and yellow. 1/6.

Daisy Hill, D.6.—Cream ground, flushed with bright rose. 1/6.

If in doubt, write for advice.

**Cytisus stenopetalus.**

Dallimorei, D.6.—An attractive shade of vieux-rose. 2/-.

Dorothy Walpole, D.4.—Velvety crimson, with rose coloured standards. 2/-.

Firefly, D.6.—Yellow ground, flushed bronzy crimson. 1/6.

**Diervilla amabilis.**

fragrans, E.6.—Yellow, sweet scented 1/6.

Hibernia, D.6.—Wings orange scarlet shaded rose, standards rose. A beautiful variety. 2/-.

laburnum.—See Laburnum vulgare.

Lady Moore, D.4.—Pale pink, with maroon centre. 2/-.

Lilac Time, D.5.—Lilac pink. 2/-.

Lord Lambourne, D.6.—Dark crimson wings and yellow standards tipped with pink. 2/-.

Maria Burkwood, D.6.—Wings rich crimson lined with gold, standards and keel yellow flushed rose. 2/-.

Mayfly, D.4.—Yellow and pale buff. 2/-.

stenopetalus, E.10.—Yellow, vigorous grower. 1/6.

DAMNACANTHUS.—(From damnao, to conquer, and acanthos, a spine). A.B.P.R.S. 2/6.

indicus, E.2.—Dwarf prickly dark glossy green leaved shrub, with small white flowers followed by red berries.

DAPHNE.—In recent years Daphnes have developed a virus disease for which there is no remedy. This affects both propagation and after growth, and healthy stocks are practically unprocurable.

DEUTZIA.—(After J. Deutz.) Wedding Bells. Free flowering, deciduous shrubs from Asia. Valuable for spring flowering when other flowers are scarce. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/6 each.

candidissima flora plena, D.6.—Double white.

gracilis, D.2.—Double white, dwarf grower.

Pride of Rochester, D.6.—Double white.

rosea flora plena, D.6.—Double white with pink on outside of flower.

DIERVILLA.—(After M. Dierville, a French surgeon). Hardy and beautiful shrubs, the long stems being covered with flowers in the spring. Everywhere except B. & R. 1/9 each.

Abel Carriere, D.6.—Light red.

amabilis, D.6.—Light pink.

amabilis variegata, D.6.—Variegated leaves.

candida, D.6.—Pure white.

Conquete, D.6.—The largest flower of all. Pink.

Eva Rathke, D.4.—Dark red.

Gloire des Bosquets, D.6.—Dark rose.

styriaca, D.6.—Deep pink.

DIOSMA.—(Dios, divine; osme, odour). A small, dwarf shrub with strongly scented leaves and small, starry flowers. Sometimes used for hedges. Spring. A.M.P.S. 2/-.

ericoides, E.4.—White.

Ceratostigma is a fine introduction.



Diplacus hybrida.

pulchra, E.3.—Clusters of mauve-pink flowers in winter and early spring when other blooms are scarce.

DIPLACUS.—(Dis, two; plakos, a capsule). Hardy, dwarf shrubs covered with flowers for months in summer. They require cutting back to retain their vigour. A.M.P.S. 1/6 each.

hybrida, E.3.—Orange buff.

Mrs. A. Scholes, E.3.—Crimson red.

DOMBEYA.—(J. Dombey, a French botanist). Tall shrubs from Africa, producing quantities of flowers in winter and spring, much frequented by bees. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

Dregiana, E.12.—Small white flowers.

Mastersii, E.12.—Large white blooms.

spectabilis, E.12.—Large pink.

DORYANTHES.—(Dory, a spear; anthos, a flower). The well-known Gynea or Spear Lily. Handsome native plant with a bunch of red flowers on a long stem. Spring. A.B.M.-P.R.S. 2/- each.

excelsa, E.12.—The N.S.W. variety with rigid, upright flower spikes.

Palmeri, E.6.—The largest and showiest variety, but the stems are often weak.

DORYPHORA.—(Literally "spear bearing." The soft wood was favoured because it was easily worked with stone axes). B.R.S. 2/-.

sassafras, E.30.—A native tree with

small white flowers and aromatic foliage.

DOUBLE APPLE.—See *Pyrus Malus*.

DOUBLE APRICOT.—See *Prunus Mume*.

DOUBLE CHERRY.—See *Cerasus japonica*.

DOUBLE PEACH.—See *Amygdalus*.

DOUBLE PLUM.—See *Prunus*.

DRACAENA.—(Drakaina, a dragon). Hardy shrubs giving a distinct contrast to ordinary foliage. Spring A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

australis, E.20.—New Zealand Cabbage Tree. An effective tree with a branched head of long, narrow leaves.

terminalis, E.20.—Broad leaves and long panicles of bloom.

DURANTA.—(Castor Durantes, a physician to Pope Sixtus V). These shrubs are mostly used for hedges and their value as specimens is not appreciated. The blue or white flowers are followed by orange berries which hang on till winter. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. Unless otherwise priced, 1/6 each.

Plumieri, E.8.—Blue.

Plumieri alba, E.8.—White.

Plumieri variegata, E.8.—Leaves green edged gold. 2/- each.

EDWARDSIA.—(Sydenham Edwards, a botanical draughtsman). The Kowhai of New Zealand. Summer. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

microphylla (micros, small; phyllon, a leaf), E.20.—Yellow.

ELAEAGNUS.—(Eleagnos, a wild olive).

pungens macrophylla aurea variegata, E.10.—A hardy evergreen



Eleocarpus cyaneus.
Blueberry Ash.

Where seasons are mentioned, they refer to flowering periods.

shrub with comparatively large golden leaves. Very useful to make a contrasting foliage in the garden. Hardy and drought resistant. 2/-.

longipes (long stalked), E.10.—A hardy shrub from Japan, suitable for specimen or hedge work, covered in orange berries in late autumn. 1/6.

ELDERBERRY.—See *Sambucus*.

ELEOCARPUS.—(*Elaia*, the olive, and *carpus*, fruit). Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.

Bauerlinii, E.30. — White flowers followed by blue berries. Native of our northern brush regions and susceptible to frost in the young stages. B.R.S. 2/-.

cyaneus (blue), E.20.—Commonly called Blue Berry Ash. A native tree with bunches of fringed white flowers followed by blue berries. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

ELM.—See *Ulmus*.

ENGLISH LAUREL.—See *Cerasus lauro-cerasus*.

ENKIANTHUS. — (*Enkuos*, enlarged; and *anthos*, a flower.) Dwarf, deciduous shrubs from Japan producing clusters of small white flowers during the spring months. In the autumn the foliage colours in rich shades of red and brown. Requires the same treatment as *Rhododendrons* or *Azaleas*. H.M.-Mts.S. 2/6.

japonicus, D.6.—

ERICAS.—See Separate Section.

ERIOCEPHALUS.—(*Erion*, wool; *kephale*, a head). Winter. A.B.M.P.S. 1/9.

africanus, E.3. — A small, silvery leaved shrub with white flowers.

ERIOSTEMON.—(*Erion*, wool; *stemon*, a stamen). Native Wax Flower. Dwarf shrub bearing many flowers in spring. 2/-.

nerifolium (Oleander leaved), E.3.—Pale pink. Does best in partial shade.

ERYTHRINA.—(*Erythros*, red. The colour of the flowers). Coral Tree. *Erythrin*as come from many parts of the world and vary in size from shrubs to tall trees. The plants should be protected from frost until thoroughly established. A.B.M.P.-R.S. 1/9 each, except where otherwise priced.

acanthocarpa (*akantha*, thorn; and *karpos*, fruit), D.10.—An extremely rare and beautiful variety, being the most striking colour of any *Erythrina*, scarlet with yellow tip. Summer. 2/6.

Humeii, D.6.—Growth compact and bushy, with bright red flowers on erect spikes well above the foliage. Summer. 2/6.

indica, D.30.—This is the well-known

Coral Tree usually seen flowering in the winter. Crimson.

lithosperma, D.30.—An orange red tree variety flowering in late spring.

speciosa, D.15.—A smaller grower than *indica* and the flowers are more brilliant. More suitable for small gardens. Late winter and spring.

CRISTA-GALLI SECTION.

The following are a somewhat different type in that while a permanent trunk is developed, the flowering stems die back to the main branch each winter and should be pruned before the spring growths appear. This dying back is apparent in even young plants but is a perfectly natural procedure and does not indicate any fault in the plant.

Blakei, D.8.—A dwarf variety which produces long canes each year, covered with crimson flowers. Summer. 2/6.

cristagalli (Cockscomb), D.15.—Deep scarlet. A most unique shrub. Summer. 1/9.

Hendersonii, D.10.—After the style of *crista-galli*, but the buds are a beautiful salmon pink colour, opening to red flowers. This variety crops throughout the summer. 2/-.

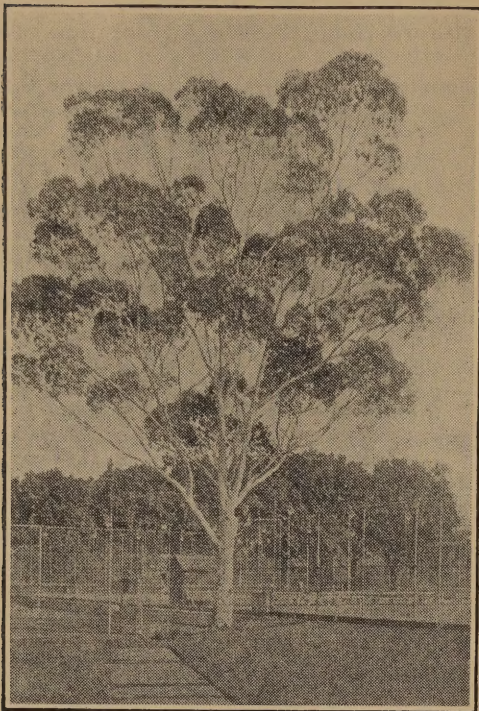
ESCALLONIA.—(*Escallon*, a Spanish traveller). Mostly from Central and South America. Beautiful shrubs suitable for specimens or hedges. A.H.M.P.S. 1/9 each.

C. F. Ball, E.6.—Rich rosy crimson.

Donard Brilliance, E.6.—Rich scarlet crimson.



Where no climate is indicated, hardy everywhere.



Eucalyptus citriodora.

Donard Seedling, E.6.—Pale pink in long sprays.

Edinburgh, E.6.—Carmine pink with deeper pink reverse.

Fretheyii, E.6.—Pale pink.

Ingrami rosea, E.8.—Glossy green leaves and pink flowers. The most suitable for hedges.

Macrantha, E.8.—Coral red.

montevidiensis, E.12.—White.

organensis, E.5.—Pink.

Slieve Donard, E.6.—Pendulous habit, long sprays of pink flowers.

EUCALYPTUS.—(Eu, well; calypto, covering; referring to the seal of the calyx). Handsome evergreen trees of particularly fast growth, with attractive foliage and in some cases beautiful coloured blooms. Unless otherwise mentioned the flowers are white and are produced in spring or summer.

FLOWERING TYPES. 1/6 EACH.

calophylla, E.20.—The beautiful leaved Port Gregory Gum. Large trusses of creamy white flowers.

calophylla rosea, E.20.—The blooms are various shades of pink as a rule, but no guarantee can be given for some of the trees produce white specimens.

Desmondensis, E.8.—Graceful weeping habit with golden yellow blooms.

ficifolia, E.15.—The red flowered Fig Leaved Gum of W.A. Originally this variety produced rich scarlet

blooms, but owing to the wind and insects carrying pollen from other varieties the colours may be anything from white to pink, purplish red, crimson, or almost orange. As all plants must be raised from seed no guarantee can be given as to which particular shade will be produced. This variety requires special conditions of soil to give satisfaction and many failures have been reported. The young plants are susceptible to frost injury and must be carefully protected over their first year or two in cold districts.

Forestiana, E.15.—A new variety with lovely golden blooms.

macrocarpa, E.10.—Unusually large crimson blooms, produced on small trees or shrubs of ungainly habit. The foliage is bluish green, while the variety is a difficult sort to establish.

nutans, E.6.—Bright red blooms and useful for decorations.

sideroxylon rosea, E.30.—The pink flowered iron bark. A graceful tree with pink flowers borne amongst the foliage, suitable for heavy soils where often other varieties fail.

SHELTER TREES. 1/- EACH.

albans, E.30.—White Box.

alpina, E.15.—A hardy variety, suitable for cold mountain districts.

amygdalina, E.100.—Peppermint Gum.

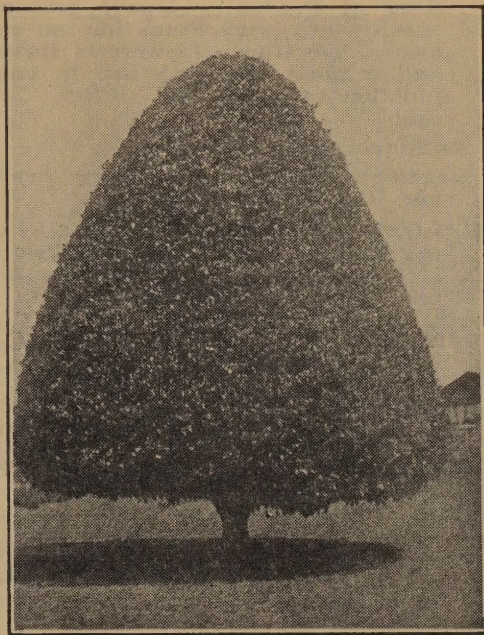
botryoides, E.60.—Laurel leaved Mahogany Gum.



Eucalyptus ficifolia.

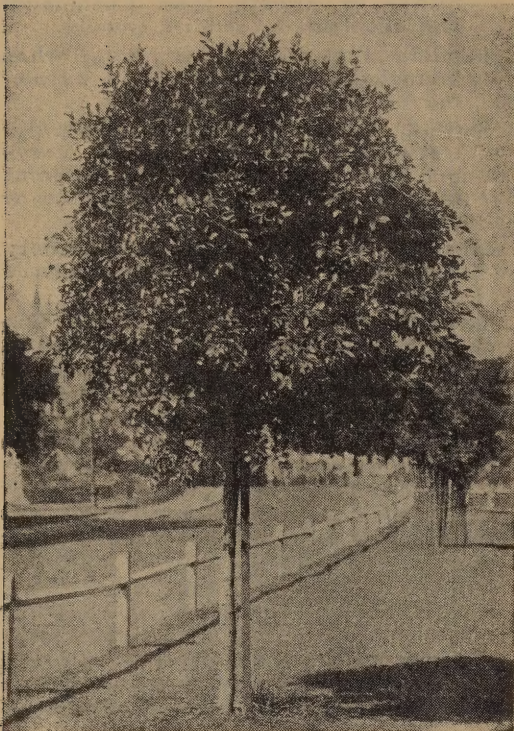
The colours of Flowering Gums cannot be guaranteed.

- cinerea** (cineris, ashes; really ashy gray), E.20.—A dwarf growing species with silvery leaves.
- citriodora**, E.60.—Lemon Scented Gum.
- coriacea**, E.20.—Snow or White Gum. Suitable for cold mountain districts.
- cornuta**, E.50.—A quick growing spreading variety with pale green leaves.
- cornycalyx**, E.60.—The Sugar Gum. Very suitable for wind breaks inland. Now called *E. cladocalyx*.
- corynocalyx nana**, E.10.—Dwarf Sugar Gum.
- diversicolor**, E.200.—Karri Gum of W.A.
- dives**, E.20.—Blue Peppermint Gum.
- globulus** (globular), E.60.—The Tasmanian Blue Gum. Largely planted in other parts of the world in marshy places to dry up the ground and prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.
- gomphocephala**, E.60.—The Tooart Gum. Very suitable for hot, dry districts.
- haemastoma**, E.60.—White Ash Gum.
- longifolia**, E.100.—Woolly Butt Gum.
- Macarthurii**, E.30.—The Swamp or River Woolly Butt and also called Camden Woolly Butt. The leaves produce a valuable oil, while the tree thrives best on heavy, moist soils.
- marginata**, E.100.—The W.A. Jarrah.
- melliodora** (smelling like honey), E.50.—Yellow Box. An inland variety suitable for hard conditions.
- microcorys**, E.50.—Tallow-wood. A coastal variety. Timber used for flooring.
- pilularis**, E.100.—Black Butt.
- rostrata**, E.80.—Red Gum. Hard durable timber. This tree is best grown on moist soils.
- saligna**, E.60.—Sydney Blue Gum. One of the finest varieties for heavy soil in coastal climates.
- Sieberiana**, E.80.—Blue Mt. Mountain Ash.
- tereticornis**, E.80.—Swamp or Flooded Gum.
- viminalis**, E.100.—Manna Gum. Silvery green foliage with drooping habit.
- EUGENIA**.—(After Prince Eugene of Savoy). Beautiful trees with Myrtle-like foliage. Mostly suitable for coastal climates except *Smithii*, which is much hardier. Liable to wax scale on the coast, which is their greatest disadvantage. A.B.M.-P.R.S. 2/- each.
- Luehmanni**, E.10.—A beautiful tall shrub, the best of the Eugenias. The young leaves are most attractive; fruit bright cherry. Will not stand heavy frost.
- myrtifolia** (Myrtle leaved), E.20.—Stiffer in growth than *Luehmanni* and the fruit is reddish purple.
- pendula**, E.15.—Rich red foliage when young, and masses of large, purple-red berries.
- Smithii**, E.20.—The Native Lillipilly. Upright growth, with berries varying from white to blue in different plants. Seedlings only available of unknown colours.
- Ugni**, E.3.—A dwarf growing variety from Chile. Sometimes called *Myrtus Ugni*.
- uniflora** (one flowered), E.8.—The Brazil Cherry. A beautiful shrub with glossy, green leaves and red fruits the size of small plums.
- Ventenatii**, E.40.—Weeping Lillipilly. An extra tall growing variety with drooping branches, giving quite a distinct appearance with its graceful foliage and habit.
- EUONYMUS**.—(Eu, good; onoma, a name; literally, of good repute). Hardy evergreen and deciduous shrubs, the evergreens grown for their foliage, and the deciduous for their autumn colourings. They require occasional spraying to keep clean from scale insects. 2/- each.
- amurensis**, D.6.—A slow growing shrub with corky ridges along the stems.
- japonica**, E.10.—A tall growing variety, bearing bunches of small red berries in autumn.
- japonica aurea**, E.6.—A golden form of the above.
- latifolius albus**, E.8.—A tall growing variety with variegated foliage.



Eugenia Smithii as a clipped specimen.

Double cherries for cold climates.



Ficus Hillii.

- ovatus aureus*, E.4.—A compact growing sort, suitable for tub work.
- Wilsonii*, E.10.—Green foliage and rich orange hedgehog-like berries.
- EUPATORIUM**.—(Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus). Dwarf growing shrubs with large heads like an immense *Ageratum*. Flowers in spring and a good shrub to use in conjunction with Azaleas. B.R.S. 2/- each.
- ianthinum*, E.4.—Dark lilac.
- megalphyllum*, E.5.—Larger heads and lilac coloured blooms.
- EUPHORBIA**.—(Euphorbus, physician to the King of Mauritania). Milkwort. Hardy shrubs, suitable for very dry positions. B.R.S. 2/-.
- splendens*, E.3.—Crown of Thorns. Bright crimson flowers on a very prickly bush. Summer and autumn.
- EXOCHORDA**.—Beautiful shrubs from China, with white flowers in early spring. Commonly known as Pearl Bush. Everywhere except B. & R. 2/- each.
- grandiflora*, D.8.—White.
- FAGUS**.—(Phago, to eat; referring to the edible seeds). The well known Beech tree. Suitable for cool, moist climates only. H.Mts.
- sylvatica* (*silva*, a wood; literally, woods loving), D.30.—The common European Beech. 3/6.
- sylvatica atropurpurea Riversii*.—See Special Items.

sylvatica purpurea, D.20.—Purple Beech. Red leaves in spring, changing to deep purple in summer. 7/6.

FATSIA.—(From Fatsi, the Japanese name). A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

japonica, E.6.—A handsome shrub, with bright, glossy green leaves.

FEIJOA.—(After J. da Silva Feijo). Unique flowering and fruiting shrubs from South America, with red and white blooms in spring. A.B.M.-P.R.S.

Sellowiana, E.10.—The original species. 2/-.

Sellowiana Choiceana, E.10.—Larger flowers and fruit than the type. Needs another sort for pollinization. 3/-.

Sellowiana Superba, E.10.—Another improved variety with round fruit. Would do to pollinate *Choiceana*. 3/-.

FELICIA.—(Felix, happy; from their cheerful appearance). A small shrub from the Cape, with flowers like a small Michaelmas Daisy. A.M.P.S. 1/6.

angustifolia (narrow leaved), E.3.—Lilac coloured flowers in spring.

FICUS.—Valuable trees for planting near the sea, either on rocky foreshores, pure sand, or brackish swamps. *Hillii* is very suited for street planting, especially in light soil. The leaves and fruit are also used for stock feed in dry times. Young plants should be protected from frost for the first two or three winters. A.B.M.P.R.S.

elastica, E.40.—One of the original rubber trees. B. & R. 3/6.

Hillii, E.30.—A small leaved variety. This is used extensively for street planting in Sydney. Also makes a good hedge. 2/-.

macrophylla, E.40.—Moreton Bay Fig. 2/-.

rubiginosa, E.40.—The Port Jackson Fig. 2/-.

rubiginosa variegata, E.10.—A golden form which only grows to shrub size. Suitable for small lawns. 3/6.

FIDDLEWOOD.—See *Citharexylum*.

FIG.—See *Ficus*.

FIJIAN FIRE PLANT.—See *Acalypha*.

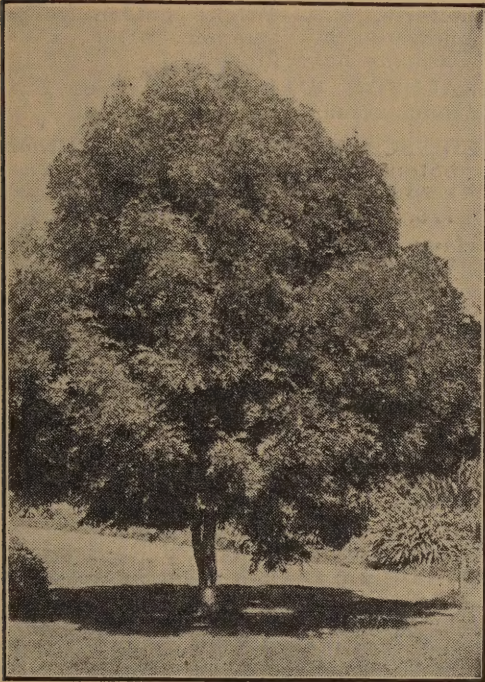
FLAME TREE.—See *Brachychiton*.

FLOWERING CYPRESS.—See *Tamarix*.

FLOWERING FRUIT TREES.—See *Amygdalus*, *Cerasus japonica*, *Cydonia*, *Prunus*, *Pyrus*, *Malus* and *Ribes*.

FORSYTHIA.—(After Wm. Forsyth, Royal gardener at Kensington). Deciduous shrubs flowering in early spring before the leaves appear. The flowers are produced in great profusion along the branches. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigation.



Fraxinus excelsior aurea

intermedia, D.8.—Yellow.

intermedia, var. spectabilis, D.8.—Golden yellow.

viridissima (very green), D.8.—Clear yellow.

FRANGIPANNI.—See Plumieria.

FRAXINUS.—(The Latin name for the Ash tree). Hardy deciduous trees, suitable for street planting or avenues. Require deep soil for best results, and like a cool climate. H.M.Mts. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.

americana, D.30.—Beautiful purple autumn foliage.

excelsior, D.30.—The English Ash.

excelsior aurea, D.30.—Golden leaves. A magnificent tree for lawn specimens. Requires regular moisture during summer months. 2/6.

nigra, D.40.—Good autumn foliage.

Ornus, D.30.—The Manna Ash. Golden autumn foliage.

oxycarpa (oxy, sharp; and carpus, a fruit), D.30.—The Desert Ash. This variety will stand more dry weather than any other Ash. Recommended for street work in the cooler climates.

Raywoodii, D.30.—Called the Claret Ash on account of the wine colour of its leaves in autumn. Probably the finest looking tree of the family, it being most attractive in summer as well as autumn. A fast grower. 2/6.

velutina, D.40.—A variety from Arizona which should stand our

dry climate districts better than other members of this family.

FUCHSIAS.—See Separate Section.

FUGOSIA.—See Lagunaria.

GALPHIMIA.—(Related to Malpighia and the same letters transposed give either name.) Late summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

glauca, E.5.—An attractive, yellow flowered shrub from Mexico with bronzy leaves.

GARDENIA.—(Dr. Garden, an American). Sweet scented, white flowering shrubs from China and the Cape. Largely used by florists. Most of the varieties require sheltering from frost. Summer. A.B.M.-P.R.S. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.

florida fl. pl., E.3.—The freest flowering of the dwarf types. Previously catalogued as intermedia.

globosa, E.10.—Single, bell-shaped flowers.

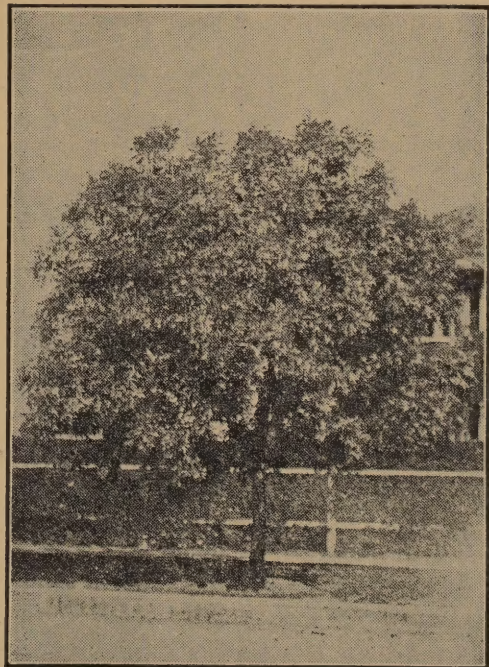
magnifica, E.4.—Larger leaves and flowers than florida, but not so free in bloom.

radicans, E.2.—A dwarf variety, suitable for rockeries.

Thunbergii, E.10.—Large, tubular, single flowers. Particularly slow growing. 2/6.

GEIJERA.—(After J. D. Geijer). A valuable ornamental and fodder tree from the dry inland districts. A.M.P.S. 2/-.

parviflora, E.20.—The Wilga.



Fraxinus oxycarpa

Submit your gardening problems to our Service Department.



Galphimia glauca.

GENISTA.—(Gen, a small bush. This was the emblem of the Plantagenets *Planta genista*). Hardy shrubs allied to *Cytisus* and *Spartium*. 2/-



Habrothamnus elegans.

tinctoria, E.3.—Bright golden yellow flowers in summer after other Brooms have finished.

GERALDTON WAX PLANT.—See *Chamaelaucium*.

GLEDITSCHIA.—(Gleditsch, a German botanist). Thorny, deciduous trees known as the Honey Locust. Spring. 1/6.

triacanthos (three spined), D.40.—White.

GOLDFUSSIA.—(Dr. Goldfuss, Professor at Bonn University). B.R.S. 1/9.

anisophylla, E.3.—A small, shrubby plant, with purple foliage and lavender bell flowers. Spring.

GORDONIA.—(Gordon, a London nurseryman). A tall shrub with flowers like a large, single *Camellia*. The plant is in bloom from April to September. 3/-.

anomala, E.10.—White.

GRAPTOPHYLLUM.—(Grapho, to write, and phyllon, a leaf; referring to the markings on the leaves of some of the species). A pretty summer flowering shrub from Queensland. 2/-.

Earlii, E.6.—Red.

GREVILLEA.—(Greville, a patron of Botany). Australian plants varying in growth from small shrubs to tall trees. The trees are suitable for street planting and the shrubs for garden work, but should be kept pruned to induce young growth each year. A.B.M.P.R.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Banksii Fosteri, E.8.—Rich crimson, flowering throughout the year.

puniceus, E.5.—The crimson Spider Flower of N.S.W. Spring.

robusta, E.40.—The Silky Oak. Used for cabinet timber. Also a favourite avenue and specimen tree. Flowers orange, in Spring. 1/6.

GUAVA.—See *Psidium*.

GUELDER ROSE.—See *Viburnum opulus*.

HABROTHAMNUS.—(Habros, gay, and thamnus, a shrub). Allied to *Cestrum*. Gay flowering shrubs, which bloom over a long period. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/9.

elegans, E.8.—Scarlet.

HAKEA.—(Baron Hake, a German patron of Botany.) Native spring flowering shrubs and trees suitable for hard conditions. A.M.P.S. 1/6 each.

eucalyptoides (*Eucalyptus*-like), E.10.—A West Australian shrub, having crimson flowers with cream anthers.

saligna (*Willow*-like), E.15.—A small tree with white flowers and beautiful bronzy young foliage.

HARPEPHYLLUM.—A name of unknown origin. 2/-.

caffrum, E.40.—A tall evergreen tree of noble appearance, which is of special value for planting on large

Note the variability in colour of *Eucalyptus ficifolia*.



Hakea eucalyptoides.

lawns or for avenue purposes. In its native home it is known as Kaffir Plum, and reaches a height of 30 to 40 feet. An excellent specimen may be seen in the Sydney Botanic Gardens. Must be sheltered from frost in its young stages. A.B.P.-R.S.

HARPULLIA.—(From Harpulli, the Indian name for a related tree). B.R.S. 2/.

pendula, E.30.—An attractive shade or ornamental tree from the North Coast. The timber is valued by cabinet makers.

HAWTHORN.—See *Crataegus* and *Pyra-cantha*.

HELIOTROPIUM.—(Helios, the sun, and trope, twining. It is generally considered that the flowers are always facing the sun). Dwarf, soft wooded shrubs, very sweetly scented. Sometimes called Cherry Pie. Must be protected from frost. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6 each.

Aureum, E.3.—Golden leaves and pale blue flowers.

Lord Roberts, E.3.—Dark blue.

President Garfield, E.3.—Light mauve.

Swanley Giant, E.3.—Large flowers, dark blue.

HIBISCUS.—(Virgil's name for the Marsh Mallow, to which they are allied). A very varied section, comprising evergreen, deciduous and herbaceous types. The evergreen or

rosa sinensis type is the main division, and includes many beautiful colours. These varieties are only suitable for warm frost free climates and require hard pruning each spring to renew the growth. This is a most important point as, if not pruned, they become very straggly. Spring to Autumn. B.R.S. 2/- each.

Rosa Sinensis Type.

Agnes Galt, E.8.—Cerise shading to old rose. The largest flowered evergreen variety.

Apple Blossom, E.10.—Medium sized pink blooms in great profusion.

Archeri, E.8.—Strawberry red flowers with serrated edges.

Aureole, E.8.—Golden apricot suffused pink, rosy carmine eye.

Camdenii, E.8.—Red.

Conqueror, E.6.—Buff yellow, crimson base, tender.

General Courteges, E.8.—Large scarlet.

George Harwood, E.10.—Large pink, dark centre. Upright grower unlike other varieties.

Gloria, E.8.—Chinese orange suffused madder lake.

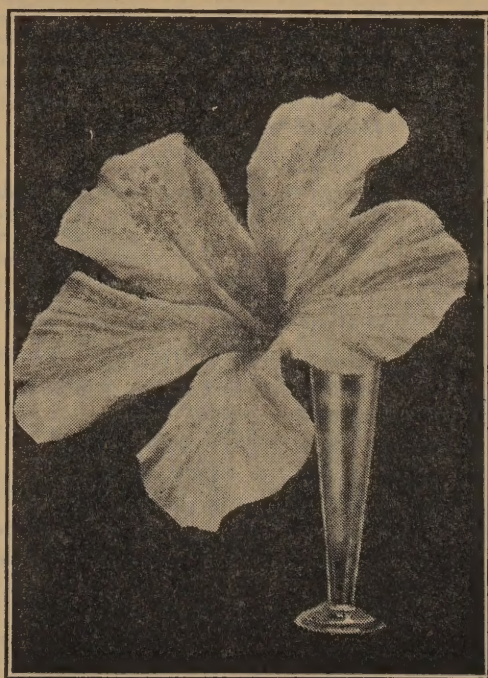
Island Empress, E.6.—Double, rich pink.

Julius Camfield, E.8.—Rich crimson, dark maroon eye.

Lambertii, E.8.—Double crimson. Tender.

Madeline Champion, E.8.—Rich apricot, strawberry red eye.

Peachblow, E.8.—Double salmon pink.



Hibiscus Gloria.

Lime for pink, Aluminium for blue hydrangeas.



Holmskioldia sanguinea

Rosy Morn, E.8.—Old rose, salmon old rose on reverse of petals.

Rose Scott, E.8.—Rose pink, with white bar on back of each petal.

Tango Queen, E.8.—Deep tango.

Wilder's White, E.8.—The nearest approach to a white Hibiscus. The flowers have a slight flush on the outside of the petals. When out it is a most striking shrub with its white flowers and crimson pistils projecting from the bloom.

SYRIACUS TYPE.

D.8.—These are deciduous and suitable for cold climates. They also do well in Sydney. The colours are not as vivid as the *rosa sinensis*, but they are very beautiful and flower for a long period in summer. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

alba plena.—Double white, dark centre.

Amaranthus.—Double rosy violet.

Ardens.—Double violet rose.

Boule de Feu.—Fiery red, double.

Coelestis.—Single, azure blue.

de la Veuve.—Single, heliotrope.

Leopoldii.—Semi-double, deep carmine.

monstrosus.—Large, single white, red eye.

paeoniflorus.—Double, deep rose.

puniceus plenus.—Semi-double, dark rose.

rubis.—Single, deep red.

totus albus.—Single, pure white.

MUTABILIS TYPE.

Deciduous varieties growing to about 10 ft. The flowers are large and double like a ball of ribbon. Autumn. 2/- each.

mutabilis (changeable).—The flowers are first white and turn to red as they age.

mutabilis alba.—White.

HOLLY.—See *Ilex*.

HOLMSKIOLDIA.—(T. Holmskiold, a Danish botanist). Autumn. B.R.S. 2/-.

sanguinea (blood red), E.8.—A tall shrub from India with tango coloured bract-like flowers.

HONEY LOCUST.—See *Gleditschia*.

HORSE CHESTNUT.—See *Aesculus*.

HOVENIA.—(David Hoven, a Dutch senator). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

dulcis (sweet), D.20.—A beautiful foliage tree, which produces the peculiar fruit called Chinese Raisin.

HYDRANGEA.—(Hydor, water; angeion, a vessel; referring to the shape of the seed vessel.) For many years hybridists have been increasing the number of Hydrangeas and we think the time has now come to reduce the list in the interests of all concerned. It can honestly be said that all the new varieties are an advance on the old sorts, but the varieties listed below have so far proved good with us in whatever colour. T= Tall; M=Medium growth. A.B. M.P.R.S Summer. 1/9.

Fringed.

Caroline (T).

Highland's Glory (T).

Odin (M).

Parsifal (M) and Elmar (M) (practically identical).

Not Fringed.

Deutschland (M).

Gertrude Glahn (T).

Giselher (M).

Le Cygne (T).

Liebling (M).

Mrs. Baardse (M).

Nixe (M).

Rochambeau (M).

Rouget de Lisle (M).

Rubis (T).

Sensation (T).

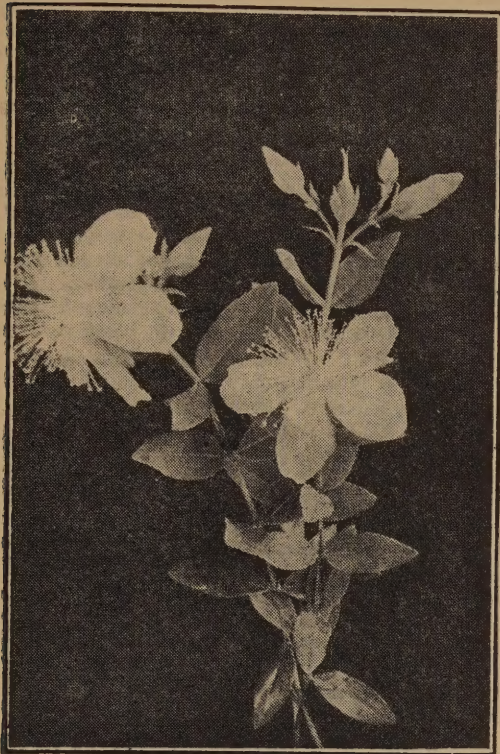
Five recent importations are listed under Special Items.

COLOUR.

The anthocyan pigment in the petals has the peculiar property of producing pink, red, mauve or blue colours under different conditions. These colours are frequently seen on one plant at the same time, and the futility of giving any variety a fixed colour description is quite obvious.

To produce pink or red blooms, the plant must be grown in a soil free from iron or aluminium, or else in which these salts are rendered insoluble by lime. A good potting

Pink or blue colour in Hydrangeas is determined by soil.



Hypericum patulum Henryii.

mixture would be one-third each of sand, leaf mould, and well rotted cow manure. Any lime used should be raw ground limestone, as an excess of other forms causes chlorosis or yellowing of the leaves and unhealthy plants.

To produce blue, lime must be rigidly excluded from the potting mixture and a natural ironstone soil used instead. To this should be added a dessertspoonful of aluminium sulphate to each barrowload of soil. If grown in the open ground the same amount to a square yard of soil is sufficient. Recent correspondence with research workers shows that while iron does influence the colour, aluminium is much quicker in its results. It must be understood that even under the most careful treatment there is no permanence of Hydrangea colour, and the results must be considered as a horticultural gamble.

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora, D.6.—Totally different to the ordinary Hydrangea, being a deciduous, hardy shrub with large heads of white flowers. Summer. 2/6.

HYDRANGEA quercifolia, D.8.—Long panicles of white bloom and deeply lobed leaves which colour in the autumn. 2/6.

HYMENOSPORUM.—(Hymen, a membrane, and sporos, a seed). A native tree allied to the Pittosporum. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 2/-.

flavum (yellow), E.20

HYPERICUM.—(The Yperikon of Dioscorides. Yper, on account of; vereike, heath; from its growing in similar places to the Heath). Small shrubs, some suitable for rockeries. but all needing to be well pruned each winter to encourage young growth. Summer and autumn. 1/9 each.

calycinum, E.3.—Bright yellow. Often called Rose of Sharon.

Moserianum, E.3.—Yellow.

Moserianum tricolor, E.3.—Variegated leaves.

patulum Henryii, E.4.—Rich yellow.

IBOZA.—See Moschosma.

ILEX.—(From the resemblance of the leaves to the Ilex of Virgil, Quercus ilex). Holly. Beautiful evergreen shrubs, with dark green or variegated foliage. Hollies are particularly valued for their berries, and the failure of some plants to set seed is a matter of some concern. It should be mentioned that some specimens produce male flowers only, some female blooms, while others produce both on the same plant. The first will never seed; the second only when a pollen-bearing plant is near enough for cross-fertilisation, while the third may always be depended on for a crop. We have limited numbers of grafted plants of the last named type, but except when specially ordered, seedlings of the ordinary green variety are supplied, which may be any one of the above types.

aquifolium, E.15.—The common English Holly. Raised from seed. 2/-.

aquifolium alba marginata, E.10.—Silver variegated leaves. Grafted. 3/6.

aquifolium aurea variegata, E.10.—Golden leaves. Grafted. 3/6.

aquifolium J. C. van Tol, E.15.—A fine type of the green leaved variety, producing heavy crops of berries. Grafted. 3/6.

cornuta (horned), E.15.—Chinese Holly. This variety is struck from cuttings and will always berry. The berries are not so fine as the English variety, but it is the most suitable sort for Sydney climate. 2/6.

ILLAWARRA FLAME TREE.—See Brachychiton acerifolia.

IMPATIENS.—(The name means "impatient," referring to the irritable nature of the seed pods, which discharge their seeds when touched). Soft wooded plants producing blooms over a long period in summer. They are very useful in cool situations, planted in conjunction with Fuchsias and Begonias. B.R.S. 1/- each.

Roylei, E.4.—Soft pink.

Hibiscus. Unexcelled for warm coastal climates.

INDIAN HAWTHORN.—See *Raphiolepis*.

INGA.—(Its native name in South America). Beautiful shrubs, with leaves like the sensitive plant. They need regular pruning to keep them shapely, and when covered with their small tassel flowers are a very attractive sight. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

portoricensis (Porto Rico), E.8.—White.

pulcherrima (most beautiful), E.6.—Red.

IOCHROMA.—(Ion, violet; chroma, a colour). Quick growing shrubs, making a very beautiful sight when in flower. They require pruning to encourage young growth. Summer. B.R.S. 2/- each.

grandiflora, E.8.—Light blue.

tubulosa, E.8.—Deep violet blue.

W. V. Seymour, E.8.—Royal purple.

JACARANDA.—(The Brazilian name). Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/9.

mimosifolia (mimosa leaved), D.30.—This well known tree is one of the most suitable for avenues or general planting. The foliage is most attractive and the massed lavender blue flowers make a glorious sight. Susceptible to frost in its young stages, and should be planted when frosts are over and protected for the first winter or two.

JAPONICA.—See *Cydonia*.

JASMINUM.—(Ysmy, the Arabic name). In this section we are describing the shrubby types only. The climbing varieties will be in that chapter. Mostly hardy shrubs, which require pruning to keep shapely. 2/- each.

fruticans (bushy), E.10. — Yellow. sweetly scented. Spring.

grandiflorum (large flowered), E.10.—White and very fragrant. May also be used as a climber. Spring.

primulinum (primula like), E.6.—Semi-double yellow. Spring.

sambac, E.6.—Large white. Suitable for B.R.S. only. Summer.

JUDAS TREE.—See *Cercis*.

JUSTICIA.—(J. Justice, a Scottish horticulturist). Small, soft-wooded shrubs with curiously shaped flowers on the top of the plant. Prune well after each flowering. Spring. B.R.S. 1/6 each.

carnea, E.4.—Light pink.

magnifica, E.4.—Dark pink.

KAFFIR APPLE.—See *Aberia*.

KALMIA.—(Peter Kalm, a Swedish botanist). This is the American Mountain Laurel, and is allied to the *Rhododendron* family, and requires similar treatment. H.Mts. 2/6.

latifolia, E.6.—Dainty rose-pink flowers in bunches. Spring.

KERRIA.—(M. Kerr, superintendent, Botanic Gardens, Ceylon). Hardy deciduous shrubs with yellow flowers in spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/9 each.

japonica, D.4.—Single.

japonica, fl. pl., D.4.—Double.

KOELREUTERIA.—(Koelreuter, a celebrated German botanist, the father of plant hybridisation). A graceful, deciduous tree. The traditional Willow of the Willow Pattern design. Summer. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

paniculata, D.20.—Yellow flowers and the foliage also turns yellow in autumn.

KOWHAI.—See *Edwardsia*.

KURRAJONG.—See *Brachychiton diversifolia*.

LABURNUM.—(The old Latin name). 2/-.

vulgare, D.15.—A handsome tall shrub with drooping racemes of yellow bloom in early spring.

LAGERSTROEMIA.—(M. Lagerstroem, a friend of Linnaeus). Deciduous shrubs bearing large panicles of flowers with crinkled petals, hence the common name, "Crepe Myrtle." These plants will thrive in any except the coldest climates. They require hard pruning each winter to encourage strong growth and consequent flowering. Summer. A.B.M.-P.R.S. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Eavesii, D.8.—Large trusses, pale mauve.



Lagunaria Patersonii.

The dwarf Grevilleas are beautiful shrubs.

Flos-reginae, D.12.—Bright pink.

Heliotrope Beauty, D.12.—Resembles *Eavesii*, but several shades darker in colour. Recommended as a very fine variety. 2/6.

indica-alba, D.12.—White.

indica rubra, D.12.—Bright red.

LAGUNARIA.—(From its resemblance to *Lagunae*, an allied genus). One of the most suitable trees for planting on the sea coast in exposed positions. Commonly called the Norfolk Island Hibiscus or White Oak. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

Patersonii, E.30.—Pink.

LANTANA.—(An ancient name for *Viburnum*). Dwarf shrubs which bloom for most of the year. Suitable for hot and dry positions, although they like a certain amount of water for best results. The common variety is a proclaimed weed, but the garden types do not seed except in B. & R., and there is no danger of their becoming a pest. Require hard pruning each winter to ensure bushiness. Shelter from frost until established. A.M.P.S. 1/- each.

Chelsea Gem, E.4.—Orange and red.

Drap d'Or, E.4.—Yellow.

Sellowiana, E.4.—Mauve.

Snowflake, E.4.—White.

LASIANDRA.—(*Lasios*, woolly, and *aner*, an anther). Beautiful shrubs flowering in summer and autumn. They require pruning to keep them shapely and should be given a sheltered position and protected from frosts. The family name is often given as *Pleroma* or *Tibouchina*. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

Edwardii, E.8.—The best garden variety. Purple.

heteromala, E.4.—Very large leaves and small purple flowers.

macrantha, E.10.—Medium sized blooms produced on rather spreading growth. Purple.

macrantha grandiflora, E.6.—By far the finest variety, with extra large, purple flowers which require shelter from wind to prevent damage. The growth is dwarf and compact. Almost everblooming.

microphylla, E.4.—A small leaved, low growing type, with rosy purple blooms.

rosea, E.6.—Really a native shrub correctly known as *Melastoma Malabathricum*. The growth is rather dwarf and compact with mauve-pink flowers.

LAUREL.—See *Cinnamomum* and *Cerasus lauro-cerasus*.

LAURUS.—(From the Celtic *Laur*, green). A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

nobilis, E.10.—Sweet Bay. The *Daphne* of the ancient Greeks and conse-

crated by them to priests and heroes. The young shoots provided the Crown of Laurels. An upright, compact growing shrub in Europe used for trimming into various designs. The leaves are also used in cooking for flavouring.

LAURUSTINUS.—See *Viburnum tinus*.

LAVANDULA.—(Lavo, to wash; referring to Lavender Water). Dwarf, herb-like shrubs with silvery leaves and grey blue flowers, often used for small hedges and borders. Will thrive in any open situation. Summer. A.M.Mts.P.S. 1/- each.

dentata (tooth leaved), E.3.—French Lavender. The best variety for a hedge.

spica (spike), E.2.—English Lavender.

spica, Bosisto's variety, E.2.—An improved type and much superior to *spica*, having larger heads and bluer flowers.

LAVENDER.—See *Lavandula*.

LEONOTIS.—(Leon, a lion, and *ous*, an ear; some resemblance in the flower). Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6.

leonurus (Leon, lion, and *oura*, a tail), E.6.—Lion's Tail. A dwarf evergreen shrub from South Africa, bearing spikes of dark orange flowers.

LEPTOSPERMUM.—(*Leptos*, slender, and *sperma*, a seed). Native Tea Tree. These comprise some of our most useful and beautiful shrubs. *Alba plena* and *Sandersii* flower for months in the winter. A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

alba fl. pl., E.6.—Double white. A very fine variety. Winter.

Nichollsii magnifica, E.4.—Rather larger flowers than the type. Red.

rotundifolium, E.6.—Very large, single pink flowers. A very beautiful variety. Spring.

Sandersii, E.6.—Pink flowers with deeper centre. Winter.

LEYCESTERIA.—(After W. Leysser). A small shrub from India. Autumn. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

formosa, D.4.—Purplish flowers surrounded by reddish bracts.

LIBONIA.—(After M. Libon). Dwarf, free flowering shrub from Brazil. Autumn and winter. A.M.P.S. 1/6.

floribunda, E.2.—Scarlet and yellow.

LIGISTRUM.—(*Ligulare*, to tie; referring to the use made of the flexible shoots). Commonly known as Privet. There are many types of this plant. They are mostly used for hedges, but are also very beautiful as single specimens.

chinensis (Chinese), E.12.—Large spikes of sweet scented blooms. 1/6.

ionandrum, E.4.—A dwarf, compact,

The best, like Cream, must come to the top.



Liquidambar styraciflua.

shiny leaved form, suitable for tubs and rockeries. May be trimmed to any desired shape. 2/-.

lucidum (shiny), E.15. — Japanese privet for tall hedges. 3d. each, 2/6 doz.

lucidum variegata, E.8.—A variegated form suitable for lawn specimens. 2/6.

ovalifolium aureum elegantissimum, E.6.—Golden privet. Requires regular clipping to maintain the bright yellow colour. Pot grown plants, 1/- each.

pubescens (downy), E.8.—Small leaved privet. Mostly used for hedges. 3d. each, 2/6 dozen.

LILAC.—See Syringa.

LILLY PILLY.—See Eugenia.

LILY OF THE VALLEY TREE.—See Clethra and Eleocarpus.

LIME OR LINDEN.—See Tilia.

LINUM.—(Linon, flax). A.B.M.P.S. 1/9.

trigynum (three styles), E.4.—A soft-wooded shrub, covered with yellow, bell-shaped flowers in winter. Needs cutting back hard after flowering. Very showy.

LION'S TAIL.—See Leonotis.

LIPPIA.—(After Augustus Lippi, a French traveller in Abyssinia). 1/6.

citriodora, D.8.—Lemon Scented Verbena. The plant requires to be pruned every winter in order to be kept bushy. Summer

LIQUIDAMBAR.—(Really, liquid and amber; referring to the gum produced by some species). Beautiful deciduous trees, suitable for all climates except B. & R. The autumn colourings are superb. 2/-.

styraciflua (storax flowing), D.30.

LIRIODENDRON.—(Lirion, a lily, and dendron, a tree). A deciduous flowering tree from North America allied to Magnolia. Spring. H.M.-Mts.S. 2/-.

tulipiferum (tulip-bearing), D.30.—Greenish yellow flowers and bright yellow leaves in autumn.

LONICERA.—(Adam Lonicer, a German Botanist). Hardy shrubs for all climates except R. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

caprifolium, D.6.—When trained as a shrub, this Honeysuckle makes a rounded bush which in spring is covered with fragrant flowers which shade from yellow to pink.

fragrantissima (very fragrant), E.8.—Winter. Pale yellow.

nitida (shining), E.4.—Suitable for dwarf hedges except in sandy soil. Flowers small, white. 1/-.

LOPHOSTEMON.—See Tristania.

LUCULIA.—(Luculi Swa, the native name in India). M.S. 2/-.

gratissima (most pleasing), E.8.—One of the most beautiful shrubs in the garden, with large heads of very sweetly scented pink Bouvardia-like flowers in winter. It is also the



Liriodendron tulipiferum

Jacarandas in bloom are beautiful.

most exasperating, being very hard to establish, and also liable to die out when several years old, without any apparent reason. Still, it is a quick grower and is worth persevering with. Plant in an easterly position and use lime on the soil. Careful watering in the hot weather is also essential, while it must be protected from frosts.

MACADAMIA.—(John Macadam, M.D., a prominent Victorian). Valuable edible nuts. The young foliage is very attractive, and as an ornamental tree, they are worth a place in any garden. The Queensland Nut. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

ternifolia (arranged in threes), E.20.—This variety is planted in large numbers as a commercial orchard proposition in coastal districts. The product is in constant demand, as it is generally conceded to be the sweetest flavoured of all nuts.

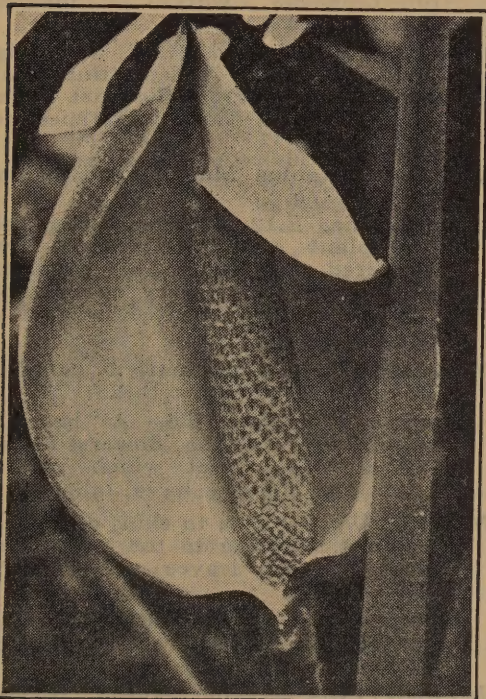
MACKAYA.—(Dr. J. F. Mackay, keeper of the Dublin University and Botanic Gardens). Spring. B.R.S. 2/-.

bella (pretty), E.6.—A beautiful shrub with lilac coloured flowers.

MACLURA.—(W. MacLure, a North American Geologist). 1/6.

aurantiaca (orange coloured; referring to the colour of the fruit), D.20.—Commonly known as Osage Orange. A deciduous shrub, often used for tall hedges.

MAGNOLIA.—(Professor Magnol of Montpellier). There are many varieties of Magnolias, both deciduous



Monstera deliciosa.



Melaleuca stypelioides.

and evergreen; some are trees and others shrubs. Hardy everywhere except B. & R.

DECIDUOUS TYPES.

These are very beautiful flowering shrubs. The blooms appear in early spring before the leaves, and are a truly magnificent sight.

Kobus, D.20—Small white. 3/6.

Lennei, D.15.—Rosy purple outside, white inside. 5/-.

obovata, D.10.—Large purple. 3/6.

obovata discolor, D.10.—Deeper than obovata. 3/6.

obovata purpurea, D.10.—Deep purple. 3/6.

parviflora, D.15.—White, with rosy crimson stamens. 5/-.

Soulangeana, D.15.—Pink outside, white inside. 5/-.

Soulangeana nigra, D.15.—The darkest of all the Magnolias, the outside of the petals being a deep vinous purple. 5/-.

stellata, D.6.—White starry flowers. 5/-.

EVERGREEN TYPES.

anonaefolia (leaves like a Custard Apple), E.4.—A dwarf growing Port Wine, with very fragrant yellow flowers. Spring. 2/6.

fuscata (brown stalked), E.8.—The Port Wine Magnolia. Small purple flowers, very strongly scented. Spring. 2/-.

grandiflora (large flowered), E.20.—White. Summer. 2/-.

MAHONIA.—See Berberis.

MALUS.—See Pyrus Malus.

MAPLE.—See Acer.

MAY.—See Spirea and Crataegus.

MELALEUCA.—(Melas, black, and Leucos, white; referring to the col-

Lilacs should be more extensively planted.

ours of the old and young bark). Commonly known as Tea Trees. These plants are very hardy, and some of them will grow in brackish water. Unless otherwise mentioned the flowers are white. 1/6 each.

armillaris (adorned with an armilla or collar), E.8.—A dark green leaved variety. Useful for hedges, and will grow in the poorest sandy soils.

hypericifolia (hypericum leaved), E.8.—Flowers like a light red Callistemon. Will grow in exposed positions on the sea coast. Spring.

leucadendron (leucos, white, and dendron, a tree), E.30.—A tree with leaves like a Callistemon. Suitable for swampy places.

stypelioides (from the likeness of its leaves to *Stypelia*), E.25.—One of the paper bark tea trees, suitable for brackish or swampy places.

MELIA.—(*Melia*, the Manna Ash; referring to the resemblance of the leaves). Hardy, deciduous tree, suitable for all Australian climates. The berries have been proved poisonous to stock. Spring. 2/-.

Azedarach, D.20.—Lilac flowers.

MENZIESIA.—See Separate Section.

METROSIDEROS.—(*Metra*, heartwood, and *sideros*, iron; referring to the hardness of the wood). Beautiful flowering trees from New Zealand. Will grow at the edge of the sea. Summer. B. & S. 2/-.

tomentosa (covered with hairs), E.20.—The New Zealand Xmas Bush or Pohutukawa. Blood red.

MILLETIA.—(After J. A. Millet). B.R.S. 2/6.

caffra, E.12.—Spikes of rosy purple pea-shaped flowers in Spring.

MICHAELMAS DAISIES.—See Herbaceous Section under Aster.

MOCK ORANGE.—See *Philadelphus*.

MONSTERA.—(Probably from *monstrum*, an unnatural object). B.R.S. 3/-.

deliciosa, E.8.—Really a climbing plant, but takes a long time before it shows this habit. Large perforated leaves and creamy flowers shaped like a boat. Often called Fruit Salad plant on account of the distinctive flavour of the fruit. Does best in shade.

MONTANO.—(*Montano*, a Mexican politician). A.B.P.S. 2/-.

grandiflora (large flowered), E.10.—A tall shrub producing in winter large bunches of white flowers like a *Marguerite*.

MORETON BAY CHESTNUT.—See *Castanospermum*.

MORETON BAY FIG.—See *Ficus macrophylla*.

MOSCHOSMA.—(*Moschos*, musk, and *osme*, a smell). Syn. *Iboza*. 1/9.

riparia (frequenting river banks), E.4.—A soft-wooded plant from South Africa, producing in winter masses



Moschosma riparia.

of feathery mauve blooms. If sheltered from heavy frosts will grow in A.B.P.S.

MOUNTAIN ASH.—See *Pyrus*.

MURRAYA.—(Professor Murray, Editor of Linnaeus' works). Summer. B.R.S. 2/-.

exotica (introduced from a foreign country), E.6.—A beautiful white flowered shrub from the East Indies. Sweet scented. Good for a specimen or hedge.

MUSA.—(*Antonius Musa*, a physician). B.R.S. 2/6.

Arnoldiana, E.12.—An imposing foliage plant suitable for frost free, sheltered positions. This ornamental Banana grows very quickly, but dies after it has fruited, when it is necessary to replant.

MUSSAENDA.—(The native name in Ceylon.) Summer. B.R.S. 2/-.

frondosa (leafy), E.6.—A beautiful shrub with orange flowers backed by a white bract which persists after the blooms have fallen.

MYOPORUM.—(*Myo*, to shut, and *poros*, a pore; referring to the transparent spots on the leaves). A.B.M.P.S. 2/-.

laetum (cheerful), E.10.—Specially suited for exposed sea coast conditions.

MYROXYLON.—(From *myron*, fragrant balsam, and *xylon*, wood). B.R.S. 2/-.

Never plant without removing the paper pot.

Pereirae, E.30.—A rare tree from Peru with graceful drooping branches and pleasing shape.

MYRTLE.—See *Myrtus*.

MYRTUS.—(*Myron*, perfume). Compact, dwarf growing shrubs, suitable for all climates except B. & R. Spring. 2/- each.

communis (common), E.4.—*Myrtle*. This shrub was considered sacred to Venus, but was awarded to bloodless victors and used as a symbol of authority for magistrates.

obcordata, E.4.—A native of New Zealand, with thin, erect branches, and small grey-green leaves.

pedunculatus (stalked), E.6.—Small bronzy leaves and white flowers.

Ralphii purpurea, E.6.—A dwarf variety from New Zealand. Bronze foliage. H.Mts.S.

NANDINA.—(*Nandin*, the Japanese name). Spring. 2/-.

domestica, E.8.—The sacred Bamboo of Japan. A graceful foliaged shrub with spikes of white flowers. When several specimens raised from seed are growing in a clump, each plant produces bunches of beautiful red berries in autumn. Isolated specimens fruit sparsely.

NEILLIA.—(After Patrick Neill). 1/6.

opulifolia aurea, D.4.—Golden yellow foliage which makes a fine contrast to the ordinary green of the shrubbery. This variety was previously catalogued under the name of *Spirea*.

NERIUM.—(*Neros*, moist; referring to their native places of growth). Hardy shrubs, suitable for all except the coldest climates. They will grow in swamps or in dry districts, and are especially suited to seaside situations. There is quite a range of colours available, and the plants bloom over a long period from spring to autumn. Commonly known as *Oleanders*. Unless otherwise priced. 1/9 each.

alba, E.10.—Single white.

Dr. Golfen, E.8.—Deep cerise, single.

luteum plenum, E.8.—Semi-double, cream.

Madame Charles Baltet, E.8.—Semi-double, soft pink.

Madonna grandiflora, E.8.—Semi-double, white.

Mrs. F. Roeding, E.6.—Semi-double, salmon.

Monsieur Belaguier, E.8.—Single, light pink.

Professor Martin, E.8.—Single, bright red.

Souvenir de August Roger, E.8.—Single, pale pink.

Souvenir de Cazalis Allut, E.8.—Single crimson.

splendens, E.10.—Large, double pink.

splendens variegata, E.6.—Variegated leaves. 3/-.

NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS BUSH.—See *Metrosideros*.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.—See *Phormium*.

NEW ZEALAND GLORY PEA.—See *Clianthus*.

OAK.—See *Quercus*.

OCHNA.—(*Ochne*, the wild pear tree; from the resemblance of the leaves). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

multiflora (many flowered), E.6.—Yellow flowers in spring, followed by black berries with a scarlet bract.



Olea europaea as a street tree

OLEA.—(*Elaia*, the Olive). Hardy trees suitable for hedges, street planting or single specimens. They will stand drought and cold, and are one of the most suitable subjects for a hedge inland. The fruiting varieties are also beautiful ornamental trees, and the fruit is valuable for oil or pickling.

europaea (European), E.20.—Common Olive. 1/-.

Fruiting varieties.—2/6 each.

Black Italian.—Pickling.

Large Fruited.—Pickling.

Lucca.—Pickling and oil.

Picholene.—Oil.

OLEANDER.—See *Nerium*.

OLEARIA.—(*Olea*, an Olive tree). H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

Forsteri, E.10.—A distinct shrub with

Follow planting instructions carefully.

golden green foliage, which has beautifully waved margins.

OLIVE.—See *Olea*.

OSAGE ORANGE.—See *Maclura*.

OSMANTHUS.—(*Osme*, perfume, and *anthos*, a flower). Hardy shrubs grown for their sweet scented flowers or ornamental foliage. Autumn and winter. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

aquifolium (holly leaved), E.6. — White.

aquifolium purpureus, E.6.—Purplish tinted foliage.

aquifolium variegata, E.6.

Delavayii, E.4.—White.

fragrans, E.6.—Tiny white flowers with scent like apricots.

PAEONY.—See Separate Section.

PARROTIA.—(Named after M. Parrot.) H.M.Mts.S. 2/6.

persica, D.15.—A very rare shrub grown for its beautiful autumn foliage effects in which yellow, red and pink are the usual colours. Rather slow growing in the young stages.

PAULOWNIA.—(After a Princess of the Netherlands). Spring. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6.

imperialis, D.20.—A deciduous flowering tree with light blue, bell shaped flowers like a *Jacaranda*, followed by very large leaves. The young plants frequently die down to the root until well established, when they form a permanent trunk.

PEACH Flowering.—See *Amygdalus*.

PEARL BUSH.—See *Exochorda*.

PENTAPTERYGIUM. — (*Pente*, five; *pterygion*, a small wing.) Summer. B.R.S. 2/-.

serpens, E.3.—A beautiful shrub bearing pendulous, tubular, crimson flowers from its arching branches. Prefers a shady position free from lime.

PEPPER TREE.—See *Schinus*.

PERSOONIA.—(After C. H. Persoon, a distinguished botanist). Spring. 2/-.

pinifolia, E.10.—Geebung. A graceful native shrub with yellow blooms. The feathery foliage is suitable for mixing with cut flowers. A.M.P.S.

PHILADELPHUS.—(The Greek name). Mock Orange or *Syringa*. The last name is confusing, as it is the botanical name for Lilac. Hardy, deciduous shrubs with white flowers, very sweetly scented. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/9 each.

Belle Etoile, D.4.—White, purple eye. *speciosa* (showy), D.8.—Single.

PHLOX (Perennial).—See Separate Section.

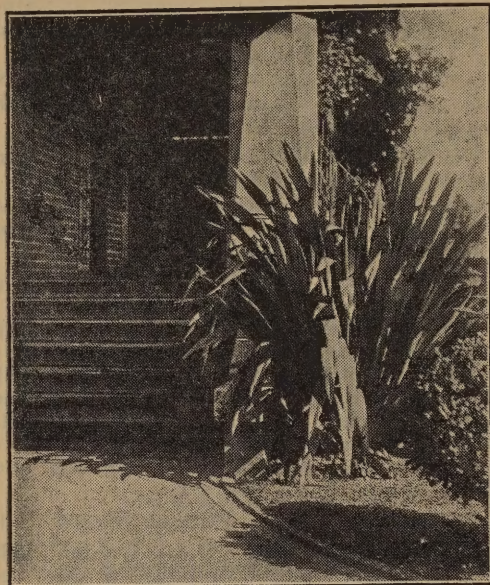
PHORMIUM.—(*Phormos*, a basket; one of the uses made of the fibre). Use-

ful plants for clump-like effects. Can be grown in the garden or in swampy ground.

tenax (tough), E.8.—New Zealand Flax. 1/6.

tenax purpurea, E.6.—Purple leaved form. 2/-.

tenax variegata, E.8.—Yellow and green, variegated form. 2/-.



Phormium tenax purpurea

PHOTINIA.—(*Photeinos*, shining). 1/9 each.

glabra rubens, E.10.—A beautiful shrub, the main attraction being in its young leaves, which are brilliant red. These gradually turn green, but at each new growth the red foliage makes a vivid display. There seems to be difficulty to grow it in dry inland climates, but it does well in H.Mts.S.

serrulata (serrated), E.15.—A hardy shrub for all climates except B. & R. Large heads of white flowers, followed by bunches of red berries.

PITHECOLOBIUM grandiflorum. — See Special Items.

PITTOSPORUM. — (*Pitte*, pitch, and *sporus*, a seed. They are covered with a resinous pulp). Hardy foliage shrubs or small trees, mostly from New Zealand. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

crassifolium (thick leaved), E.10.—Very suitable for sea coast.

eugenioides (*Eugenia*-like), E.15.

eugenioides variegata, E.15.—Silver variegated leaves.

rhombifolium (rhomboid leaved), E.15. Covered in autumn with clusters of bright orange berries. A.B.M.P.R.S.

Lasiandra Edwardsii is an improvement.

undulatum (wavy), E.20.—The native Daphne. Fills the whole garden with perfume at night. Shelter from frost when young. A.B.M.P.R.S.

PLANE.—See *Platanus*.

PLATANUS.—(Platys, broad; referring to the spreading habit of growth). Large, deciduous trees, suitable for street planting or specimens. Require a fair amount of water for best development. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

orientalis (eastern), D.40.—The Plane Tree.

PLECTRANTHUS.—(Plektron, spur; anthos, a flower.) Soft wooded shrubs producing flowers in autumn and suitable for planting in partial shade. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6 each.

Ecklonii, E.4.—Blue.

saccatus (baggy), E.2.—Lavender blue.

PLUM (Flowering).—See *Prunus*.

PLUMBAGO.—(Plumbum, lead. This plant was always prescribed for an eye disease of this name). Dwarf shrubs from South Africa, used for hedges or single shrubs. All the better for regular pruning. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6 each.

capensis, E.6.—Blue.

capensis alba, E.6.—White.

PLUMIERIA.—(Plumier, a celebrated French botanist). Sweet scented shrubs known as *Frangipanni*. Suitable for warm, frost free climates only. Summer. B.R.S. 2/- each.

acutifolia (sharply pointed), D.12.—White.

rubra, D.10.—Pink.

PODALYRIA.—(Podalirius, son of Aesculapius). Silvery leaved shrubs, with pea shaped flowers from South Africa. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

grandiflora (large flowered), E.8.—Mauve-pink.

POINCIANA.—(Mons. de Poinci, Governor of Antilles). A semi-deciduous shrub with mimosa-like foliage and striking flowers. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

Gilliesii, E.6.—Yellow and red. Known as Bird of Paradise flower.

POINSETTIA.—(Mons. Poinsette its discoverer). A.B.P.R.S. 1/9.

pulcherrima (most beautiful), D.10.—A deciduous shrub prized for its enormous scarlet bracts in winter. The true flower is inconspicuous. Very susceptible to frost injury.

POLYGALA.—(Poly, much, and gala, milk; abundance of milky juice). Hardy flowering shrubs with pea-shaped blooms. Summer. A.B.H.M.P.S.

grandis (large), E.6.—Rich purple. 2/-.

oppositifolia, E.3.—Drooping branches and purple flowers. 2/6.

virgata, E.8.—Rosy purple. 2/-.

POMEGRANATE.—See *Punica*.

POPLAR.—See *Populus*.

POPULUS.—(The Romans planted this tree extensively in their cities, whence it was called "Arbor populi," the tree of the poplance). Deciduous trees of various types, some narrow and some broad growing. Largely used for avenues and parks, especially in cooler climates, and deep moist soils. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Bolleana, D.40.—An upright silver Poplar.

deltoides, D.40.—One of the Cottonwoods of North America. Large leaves, with a distinct red mid-rib. Very spreading growth.

dilatata, D.50.—Lombardy Poplar. This is the upright type mostly used for avenues. Larger plants are usually available during the winter months at varying prices up to 25/- each according to size and age. These advanced plants require a little attention as to watering after planting until thoroughly established. When properly cared for they offer an opportunity for creating a quick effect in a very brief time.

monilifera aurea, D.25.—Golden Poplar. A smaller growing, spreading variety, with golden green leaves.

yunnanense, D.30.—A particularly fast



Populus monilifera aurea.

Rhododendrons are killed by lime.

growing, broad spreading variety, with a distinct red veining in the large handsome leaves.

PORT WINE MAGNOLIA.—See *Magnolia fuscata*.

PORTUGAL LAUREL.—See *Cerasus lusitanica*.

POSOQUERIA.—(The native name). Summer. B.R.S. 2/6.

multiflora, E.4.—A choice shrub for warm, frost-free climates. It forms a dense bush with dark green foliage and bunches of long, fragrant, white flowers.

PRIVET.—See *Ligustrum*.

PROSTANTHERA.—(Prostheke, appendage, and anther, anther). Free flowering, native shrubs, with strongly scented foliage. Commonly known as Mint Bush. Spring. A.M.P.S. 2/- each.

incisa, E.6.—The cut-leaved Mint Bush with violet coloured flowers.

nivea, E.6.—White.

ovalifolia, E.8.—Rich purple covering the plant at flowering time, and always commanding attention in the spring months.

Sieberi, E.4.—Light violet blooms, and dwarf, bushy growth.

violacea, E.10.—Violet.

PROTEA.—(Proteus, the versatile sea god; in allusion to the diversity of the species). A shrub of the same natural order as our Waratah. Likes a well drained soil for best results. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.

compacta, E.10.—Rose-red. 3/6.

grandiceps, E.10.—Pink flowers with grey beards and handsome foliage. 3/6.

mellifera (honey bearing), E.8.—Cape Honeysuckle. Creamy pink, cone shaped flowers. 2/6.

nerifolia, E.10. — Greyish red and brown. 3/6.

PRUNUS.—(Prunum, a plum). This section comprises some of the most beautiful of garden subjects. The flowering varieties in early spring make a most delightful effect, while the purple foliaged sorts make a contrast with the ordinary green of other plants which is most striking. Everywhere except B. & R. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Blireiana fl. pl., D.10.—Double rose pink blooms, light purple foliage.

japonica, D.4.—Single pink flowers, followed by small cherry-like fruits.

Moserii fl. pl., D.10.—Lighter in colour than *Blireiana*, but equally as floriferous. Light purple foliage.

Mume, D.10. — Japanese Apricot. Richly fragrant blooms very early in spring. Available in double white, and double pink. 2/6 each.

Pissartii nigra, D.15.—Pink, single flowers, and deep bronzy leaves.

sinensis alba, fl. pl., D.4.—Small growing with double white flowers.

sinensis rosea, fl. pl., D.4.—Double pink. These two varieties are sometimes grown by cutting level with the ground each spring after flowering. As a result, a crop of straight rods about 4 ft. high appears, making a very pleasing effect when in flower.

Vesuvius, D.12.—Large leaves of purple bronze.

PSIDIUM.—(A Greek name originally applied to the Pomegranate). Usually known as the Guava. A fruiting, ornamental shrub. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

Cattleyanum, E.8.—Purple Guava.

luteum, E.8.—A yellow form of *Cattleyanum*.

PUNICA.—(Puniceus, scarlet). Pomegranate. Some varieties are grown for their flowers, others for their fruit. Both types are beautiful ornamental shrubs. Everywhere except B. & R. Early summer. 1/9 each.

granatum, D.10.—The Common Pomegranate.

granatum, fl. pl., D.8.—Double scarlet.

granatum Andre Leroy, D.5.—Double reddish salmon, white margin.

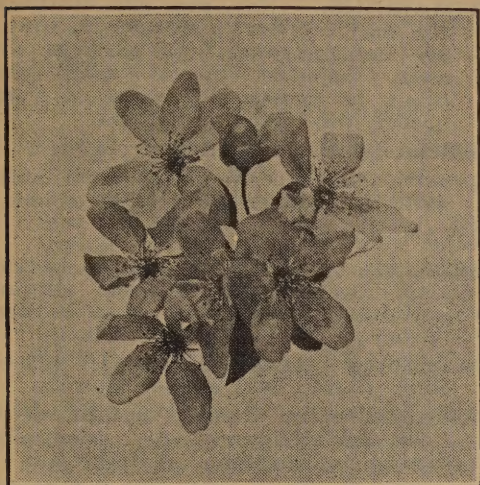
nana, D.2.—A dwarf and slow growing form of the ordinary Pomegranate, with miniature flowers and fruit. Suitable for small hedges and rockeries where low growth is desirable.

PYRACANTHA.—(Pyr, fire, and acantha, a thorn; literally, firethorn). Under this heading are listed all the ever-



Pyracantha angustifolia.

Lonicera nitida makes an excellent hedge.



Pyrus Malus aldenhamensis.

greens usually catalogued under Hawthorn. Hardy berry-bearing shrubs of great beauty. All are white flowered, and the colours mentioned are those of the berries, which are at their best during Autumn and Winter. A.H.M.Mts. P.S. 1/9 each.

angustifolia, E.10.—Orange.

coccinea, E.6.—Orange.

coccinea Lalandei, E.6.—Yellowish red or orange.

crenulata, E.8.—Red.

Gibbsii, E.15.—White flowers, succeeded by large crops of scarlet berries in Autumn. A hardy evergreen small tree.

Hodginsii, E.10.—Orange red. Very hardy.

Rogersiana, E.10.—Red. Very hardy.

Rogersiana flava, E.10.—Golden yellow. Early.

yunnanensis, E.8.—Red. Spreading grower.

PYRUS.—(*Pirus*, the pear). Beautiful small trees with bunches of red berries in autumn.

Aria lutescens, D.20.—A yellow leaved form of the White Beam. 2/6.

aucuparia, D.20.—Mountain Ash or Rowan. Very useful for street trees in cool climates. Foliage colours beautifully in autumn. 2/-.

sambucifolia, D.20.—The American Mountain Ash. A very ornamental tree with rich foliage and fruit during the autumn months. 2/6.

Sorbus, D.30.—The true Service Tree, often listed under the name of *P. domestica*. The fruit is very astringent, while the leaves colour intensely in the autumn. 2/6.

PYRUS MALUS.—The Flowering Apples and Crabs. Single or double flowers

in spring. Some of the sorts have reddish bronze foliage. A.H.M.-Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

alba plena, D.10.—White flowers, double.

aldenhamensis, D.12.—Rich bronze foliage. Red flowers and fruit.

Currant, D.10.—Clusters of small red and yellow fruits like currants.

floribunda, D.10.—Carmine buds, opening to white flowers with pink on the reverse of the petals.

Parkmannii, D.6.—Flower buds rich carmine, flowers rosy pink, semi-double.

rosea plena, D.10.—Double pink.

spectabilis, D.10.—Dense masses of red buds, opening to semi-double pink flowers, followed by red fruit in the autumn.

QUEENSLAND FIRE TREE.—See *Stenocarpus*.

QUEENSLAND NUT.—See *Macadamia*.

QUERCUS.—(From the Celtic *quer*, fine, and *cuez*, a tree). The Oak. Hardy evergreen and deciduous trees for the cooler climates. Slow growers, but long lived, especially the evergreen types. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.

Aegilops, E. or D.30.—Valonia Oak. The acorns are used for tanning.

Cerris, D.30.—Turkey Oak. A quick growing and beautiful tree.

coccinea (scarlet), D.30.—One of the best of the red leaved Oaks. The true variety is somewhat scarce.



Quercus ilex.

Oleanders are specially suited for dry climates.

- Ilex, E.30.**—The Holm Oak. A rather slow growing, but long lived tree. The habit of growth and foliage varies enormously, but at any time this is a particularly fine variety.
- macranthera, D.30.**—Particularly large leaved species from Persia. The individual leaves are 12in. long and four to five inches broad. They often colour beautifully during the autumn months, and finally turn brown and remain on the branches till pushed off by the new foliage.
- palustris (marsh loving), D.40.**—Pin Oak. One of the finest of the red leaved varieties.
- robur, D.40.**—English Oak.
- rubra, D.40.**—Red foliage in autumn.
- RHAPHIOLEPIS.**—(Rhaphis, a needle; lepis, a scale). Hardy shrubs with clusters of white flowers, followed by black berries. Will stand any climate, and especially suitable for seaside planting. Indian Hawthorn. Spring. 2/- each.
- Fergusonii, E.3.**—A very dwarf type. Makes an ideal low shrub suitable for tub work.
- indica, E.8.**—Makes a good hedge, which requires very little pruning. The young leaves are brown-red and very attractive.
- intermedia.**—See Special Items.
- ovata, E.4.**—An ideal dwarf shrub, as it can be trimmed if required.
- RHODODENDRONS.**—See Separate Section.
- RHUS.**—(Rhudd, red; the colour of the fruit of the original variety). Sumach. The Rhus family contains some of the most beautiful of our autumn leaved shrubs. There is one objection, however. Some of the varieties have poisonous properties and some people contract a painful eczema through handling them. A.M.P.S.
- succedanea (a substitute), D.12.**—This variety has the most wonderful colourings, but it is one of the worst for causing eczema. 2/-.
- RIBES.**—(The Arabic name of a plant). Flowering Currant. Requires a cool climate and moist conditions. H.M.Mts. 2/-.
- sanguineum (red), D.5.**—Sprays of pink flowers in early spring.
- ROCK ROSE.**—See *Cistus*.
- RONDELETIA.**—(W. Rondelet, a Frenchman).
- amoena (pleasing), E.8.**—This shrub is most suitable for warm coastal climates. Salmon pink flowers like a beautiful *Laurustinus* carried well above handsome foliage. Spring. B.R.S. 2/-.
- strigosa (lean; referring to the stems), E.5.**—Quite distinct from *amoena*, throwing up long arching canes which bear bunches of bright crimson flowers in spring and summer. Everywhere except H.Mts. 2/-.
- ROSMARINUS.**—(Ros, dew and marinus, the sea). "There's Rosemary, that's for Remembrance," is perhaps the most popular reason why this plant is grown. It makes a very useful low hedge or border.
- officinalis, E.4.**—Rosemary. 1/-.
- prostratus, E.1.**—A dwarf form suitable for rockeries. 1/6.
- ROWAN.**—See *Pyrus aucuparia*.
- RUELLIA.**—(J. Ruelle, a French botanist). Dwarf, soft wooded shrubs, suitable for the front of a border. Autumn. B.R.S. 1/6 each.
- macrantha (large flowered), E.3.**—Rosy purple, bell shaped flowers.
- RUSSELLIA.**—(Dr. Russel, author of a "Natural History of Aleppo"). Spring to autumn. A.B.M.P.R.S.
- junceae (Juncus, a rush), E.4.**—A dwarf shrub with weeping habit and scarlet tubular flowers. 1/9.
- sarmentosa, E.4.**—Erect growth and larger flowers than the preceding variety. 2/6.
- SALIX.**—(Sal, near; and lis, water, from the Celtic). Deciduous trees suitable for any climate but do best near water. Very useful for stock feed in drought times and also to stop erosion along river banks. 1/6 each.
- babylonica, D.30.**—The Weeping Willow.
- caprea (capre, a goat), D.20.**—Goat Willow or Pussy Willow, so called on account of the silky catkins preceding the leaves.
- coerulea (blue), D.50.**—Cricket Bat Willow. An upright growing tree.
- multinervis (multi, many; nervis, nerves or veins), D.10.**—A dwarf variety of Pussy Willow but with smaller catkins. Useful for small gardens where the ordinary variety is too large.
- Salamonii, D.30.**—A vigorous growing variety of semi-pendulous habit.
- vitellina aurea (vitellinus, yellow; and aurea, gold; referring to the colour of the bark and leaves), D.20.**—Golden Basket Willow.
- vitellina aurea pendula, D.20.**—Weeping form of the Golden Basket Willow.
- SAMBUCUS.**—(Sambuke, a musical instrument made from Elder wood). Commonly known as Elderberry. Deciduous shrubs of which the golden variety is the most attractive. H.M.Mts.S. 1/6 each.
- nigra (black), D.12.**—Elderberry. The fruit is used for making Elderberry wine.
- nigra aurea, D.12.**—A golden leaved form.
- SAPIUM.**—(An old Latin name). A.B.M.P.S. 2/-.
- sebiferum (wax bearing), D.20.**—A

handsome, deciduous tree from China, valued for its beautiful autumn foliage.

SASSAFRAS.—See *Doryphora*.

SCENTED VERBENA.—See *Lippia*.

SCHINUS.—(*Schinus*, a Greek name). A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/9.

molle, E.20.—Pepper Tree (Peru). A fast growing shade tree. Will thrive in the hottest and driest climate but will do in any except the coldest parts. The staminate or male flowers are usually produced on one tree and the pistillate blooms on another. This accounts for some trees failing to fruit.

SCOLOPIA Brownii.—See Special Items.

SENECIO.—(*Senex*, an old man; referring to the white hair-like calyx). Handsome shrubs with large leaves, and yellow flowers in winter. B.R.S. 2/- each.

grandifolius (large leaved), E.8.—*petasites*, E.6.—

SESBANIA.—(*Sesban*, the Arabic name). Summer. A.B.M.P.S. 2/-.

Tripettii, D.10.—The Brazilian Glory Pea. Rich tango coloured pea flowers in long racemes. Requires regular pruning.

SHE OAK.—See *Casuarina*.

SILKY OAK.—See *Grevillea*.

SNOWBALL TREE.—See *Viburnum opulus*.

SNOWBERRY.—See *Symphoricarpos*.



Stenocarpus sinuatus

SOPHORA.—(From the Arabic name, *Sophero*, of a leguminous tree). Summer. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

japonica, D.30.—The Pagoda Tree. A handsome variety producing panicles of creamy white pea-shaped flowers on aged trees.

SPARMANNIA.—(Dr. A. Sparmann, a Swedish botanist). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

africana fl. pl., E.10.—Quick growing, large leaved shrub producing double white flowers in spring.

SPARTIUM.—(*Spartor*, cordage; a reference to the flexible shoots). Free flowering shrubs, particularly valuable for early spring display. Prune (after flowering) to keep in good condition. A.B.M.Mts.P.S. 1/6 each.

junceum (rush-like), E.8.—Spanish Broom. Yellow, pea flowers.

multiflorum album (many flowered white), E.8.—White.

SPATHODEA.—(*Spatheo*, a sheath; referring to the form of the calyx). Spring and Summer. B.R.S. 2/6.

campanulata (bell-shaped), E.30.—The West African Tulip Tree. Suitable only to warm, frost free climates where its orange-scarlet flowers make it a most conspicuous tree.

SPEAR LILY.—See *Doryanthes*.

SPIRAEA.—(*Speira*, to wind; alluding to its fitness for winding into wreaths). Hardy deciduous shrubs covered with long sprays of flowers in spring. A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/6 each.

Anthony Waterer, D.4.—Crimson.

gracilis, D.3.—Long slender sprays of single white blooms.

prunifolia, D.4.—A small flowered, double white variety.

Reevesiana, D.6.—Single white.

Reevesiana fl. pl., D.6.—Double white.

STENOCARPUS.—(*Stenos*, narrow and *carpos*, a fruit). Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2/-.

sinuatus (wavy), E.30.—Queensland Fire Tree. Curious scarlet flowers rayed like a wheel.

STERCULIA. (*Sterculius*, a heathen god.) This name is retained for the Asiatic species only. Australian varieties will be found under *Brachychiton*.

platanifolia, D.40.—Tall trees with smooth green trunks and handsome foliage. The flowers are small, yellow, borne on a long branched panicle. 2/-.

STEWARTIA.—(After John Stewart, the Earl of Bute). Often spelt *Stuartia*.

sinensis, D.12.—A rare shrub from China. White flowers up to 2in. across. Spring. Good Autumn foliage. H.M.Mts. 2/6.

Bougainvillea Mrs. Butt is a gem for frost-free climates.

ST. JOHN'S BREAD.—See *Ceratonia*.

STRANVAESIA.—(After Hon. W. F. Strangway). Handsome, semi-deciduous shrubs, colouring in autumn and with bunches of red berries. Everywhere except B. & R. Spring. 2/- each.

salicifolia (willow leaved), S.D.6.—White.

STRAWBERRY TREE.—See *Arbutus*.

STRELITZIA.—(After the wife of George III, Charlotte of Mecklenberg Strelitz). Birds Tongue Flower. Unique flowering plants from South Africa. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.

augusta (majestic), E.12.—Large grower with white flowers. 2/6.

farinacea (mealy), E.4.—Purple and yellow. 3/6.

regina (queens), E.4.—Blue and gold. 2/6.

STYRAX.—(An Arabic name). A vanilla scented resin under the name of Storax was obtained from one of the varieties. Summer. H.M.-Mts.S. 2/6.

Wilsonii, D.6. — White drooping flowers.

SWEET BAY.—See *Laurus*.

SYMPHORICARPUS.—(Symphoreo, to bear together, and karpos, fruit; in allusion to the clusters of berries). Deciduous shrubs grown for their berries. A.M.Mts.P.S. 1/6 each.

orbiculatus, D.4.—Red berries.

racemosus, D.4.—Snowberry.

SYNCARPIA.—(Syn, together; karpos, fruits; several of which are united in one head). B.R.S. 2/-.

Laurifolia, E.60.—Turpentine Tree. A fine subject for street planting.

SYRINGA.—(Syringos, a pipe). Commonly known as Lilacs, these beautiful, deciduous flowering shrubs are great favourites. Suitable for the cooler climates. If planted out in the open, budded plants will flower much quicker than suckers. Spring. H.M.Mts. D.10. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

DOUBLE.

Abel Carriere.—One of the best dark blues.

Belle de Nancy.—Satiny pink.

Charles Sargent.—Clear lilac, large trusses.

Condorcet.—Light blue, large dense truss.

Le Notre.—Deep red buds, opening to extra large heliotrope flowers.

Madame Abel Chatenay.—Best double white.

Marechal de Bassompierre.—Dark carmine rose.

Maurice de Vilmorin.—Light lilac, large head.

Paul Thirion.—Carmine buds, opening to rosy claret flowers.

President Fallieres.—Bud reddish lilac, opening to lilac mauve. Large heads and very free flowering.

Thunberg.—Bright blue flowers in large trusses.

Vauban.—Dark buds, opening to soft mauve. Large heads and free flowering.

SINGLE.

chinensis.—A hybrid between Persian and English types, resembling the former. The trusses are larger and a deeper lilac colour. Recommended.

Jan van Tol.—Largest of all the single whites.

Laplace.—Deep red buds, opening to reddish violet.

Monge.—Violet red.

Negro.—Dark purple, opening to heliotrope red.

Souv. de Louis Spath.—Blackish red. Best of its colour.

Wolfii.—Lilac pink flowers of the privet type. 2/6.

TALLOW TREE CHINESE.—See *Sapium*.

TAMARIX.—(Tamaris, the name of a river where it grows in profusion). Deciduous, tall shrubs, suitable for moist situations. Also very suitable for exposed positions on the sea coast in sandy soils. Requires regular cutting back each winter, and a watch should be kept for borers. Commonly called Tamarisk or Flowering Cypress. Summer. 1/9 each.

gallica (French), D.12.—Pink.

japonica plumosa (Japanese feathery), D.12.—Plume-like foliage, pale pink.

TEA PLANT.—See *Thea*.

TEA TREE.—See *Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*.

TECOMA.—(A contraction of its Mexican name). Tall flowering shrubs with bell shaped flowers. Should be well pruned regularly to keep them bushy. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. *capensis*, E.10.—Orange red. Frequently used as a hedge. 1/9.

Smithii, E.10.—Orange yellow. 2/-.

velutina (velvety), E.12.—Yellow. 2/-.

TELOPEA.—(Telopas, seen at a distance). Waratah. When kept well pruned and properly shaped, this plant makes a beautiful garden shrub. A single plant has been known to have as many as 400 blooms on it at one time. Young plants when first put out should be shaded from the strong sun, as they are liable to sunburn. Once established they are extremely hardy. Spring. 2/-.

speciosissima (most beautiful), E.10.—Red.

Do not hesitate to write if further help required.

THEA.—(The Chinese word for tea is tchea). This plant belongs to the Camellia family, and produces the tea of commerce. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

bohea, E.6.—White.

TILIA.—(The old name for the lime used by Virgil). Lime or Linden. A beautiful tree in cool, moist climates. H.Mts. 2/6.

europaea (European), D.40.

TOXICOPHLAEA. — (Toxicon, poison, and phloios, bark; in allusion to its poisonous nature). Spring. A.B.P.R.S. 2/-.

spectabilis (showy), E.8. — White, sweetly scented. Must be sheltered from frost in its young stages.

TRISTANIA.—(J. M. C. Tristan, a French botanist). Brushbox.

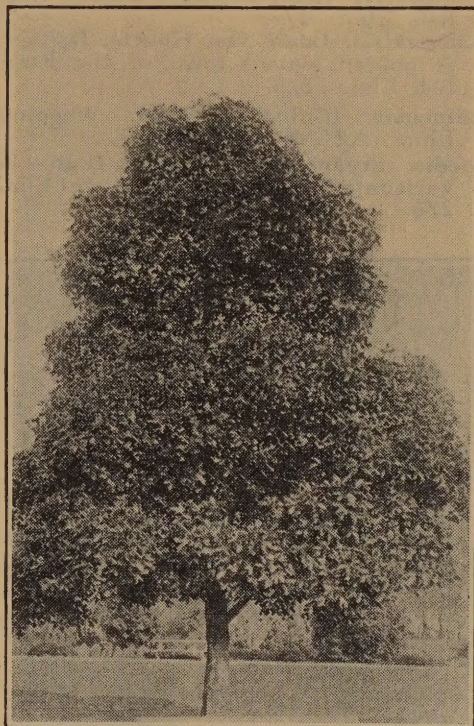
conferta (clustered), E.40.—Largely used for street planting in Sydney, while the timber is favoured for bridge decking. A handsome, quick growing, ornamental tree. Must be protected from frost for a year or two, and should be planted after frosts are over. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6.

laurina, E.30.—Water Gum. A handsome foliage tree suitable for street planting or along fresh water streams. B.R.S. 2/-.

TULIP TREE.—See Liriodendron.

ULEX.—(From a Celtic word meaning point, in reference to the prickly branches). Furze or Gorse. 2/-.

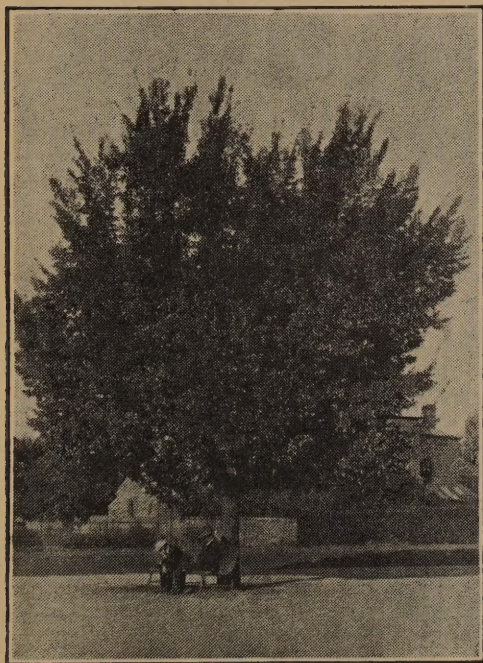
europaeus, fl. pl., E.4.—A double flowered form of the common Gorse. A very beautiful shrub producing



Tristania conferta.

yellow flowers all through the winter months.

ULMUS.—(The Celtic name). Handsome deciduous trees, suitable only for cool climates and in good deep soil. H.M.Mts.



Ulmus campestris.



Ulmus chinensis as a street tree

Wistarias are most beautiful for spring blooming.

campestris (field loving), D.50.—English Elm. 2/-.

campestris, Louis van Houtte, D.30.—A golden leaved form of the English Elm. 2/6.

chinensis (Chinese), E.25.—Weeping Elm. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

medio argentea variegata, D.40.—A variegated form of English Elm. 2/6.



Viburnum tomentosum.

montana, D.60.—The Wych or Scotch Elm. This variety does not sucker readily like the other sorts. 2/-.

montana lutescens, D.30. — Golden leaves. This variety was previously catalogued in error as *americana aurea*. 2/6.

VERONICA.—(Origin doubtful.) Small shrubs flowering over the greater part of the year. Suitable for coastal planting. A.M.P.S. 1/9 each.

Andersonii, E.4.—Blue.

Blue Gem, E.3.—Lavender Blue.

elliptica Autumn Glory, E.3.—Deep violet.

gracilis, E.4.—White.

imperialis, E.4.—Crimson shading to majenta.

La Seduisante, E.3.—Crimson.

We can supply the following varieties, which are suitable for rock work and which range in height from 6 inches to 1 foot:—*Albicans*, *Bidwillii*, *Cataracte*, *divaricata*, *cup-*

ressiformis, *Dorrien Smithii*, *Hailciana*, *Hunteri*, *Lyallii*, *Lyallii pink*, *Perpescanta*, *rigidula*, *suaveolens* and *Vernicosa*. 1/9 each.

VIBURNUM.—(The old Latin name used by Virgil). Hardy evergreen or deciduous spring flowering shrubs, suitable everywhere except B. & R. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Buddleifolium, D.6.—Long downy leaves and heads of white flowers, followed by black berries.

Burkwoodii.—See Special Items.

Carlesii, D.6.—Pale pink to white, very sweetly scented. 3/6.

macrocephalum, D.8.—The Giant Snowball Tree. Large heads of white flowers not unlike a *Hydrangea*. 3/6.

opulus, D.8.—The Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree. White blooms like a *Hydrangea*.

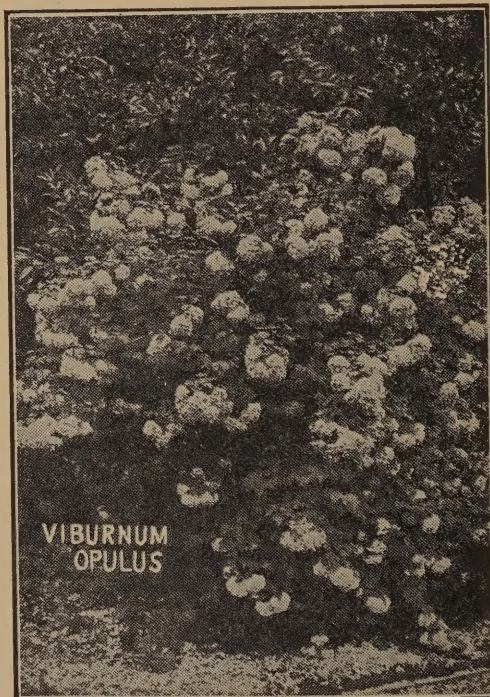
punctatum, E.8.—A distinct kind with small leaves and bearing a profusion of white flowers.

rhytidophyllum, E.8.—An unusually large leaved variety, dark green above, rusty colour beneath. Creamy white flowers, followed by red berries.

Seiboldtii, E.6.—Dense, bushy habit, with dark green foliage. The creamy white flowers are followed by red berries, which finally become black.

sinensis (Chinese), E.8.—White flowers and red berries.

suspensum, E.6. — White, sweetly scented.



Either conserve or plant more trees.

- Tinus**, E.6.—*Laurustinus*. White. 1/9.
Tinus lucidum, E.8.—White.
tomentosum (covered with matted hair), D.6.—White. Red berries.
tomentosum plicatum, D.8.—White. Japanese Guelder Rose.
- VIOLETS**.—See Separate Section.
- VIRGILIA**.—(After the poet Virgil). Everywhere except the coldest climates. 2/-.
capensis, E.15.—Rosy purple, pea shaped flowers in spring. Prune after flowering to keep bushy. A quick growing, small tree with beautiful foliage.
- WATER LILIES**.—See Separate Section.
- WATTLE**.—See *Acacia*.
- WEDDING BELLS**.—See *Deutzia*.
- WEIGELA**.—See *Diervilla*.
- WESTRINGIA**.—(Dr. J. P. Westring, physician to the King of Sweden). A hardy shrub, which will grow in the most exposed positions and in the poorest soil. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.
rosmariniformis, E.4.—White, faintly tinted lilac. Summer.
- WHITE CEDAR**.—See *Melia*.
- WILLOW**.—See *Salix*.
- WILGA**.—See *Geijera*.
- ZELKOVA**. — (Its native name.) H.M.Mts.S. 2/6.
acuminata, D.50.—A graceful, spreading tree related to the Elm family. The foliage colours beautifully in the autumn.

Your Roses have always given us every satisfaction. A few I purchased elsewhere last year did not. Mrs. A.McK., Hobby's Yards. 31/5/39.

I have had great success with your Roses and Shrubs in the past. Mrs. H.S.D., Wangaratta, Vict. 31/5/39.

The sixty odd Roses purchased from you previously have been a picture throughout the year. I wish I had another acre for your Roses. H.G.D., Thirroul. 6/6/39.

My previous Roses from you have given every satisfaction. Miss E.B., Yarrawonga, Vict. 1/6/39.

Just after receiving a consignment of Roses from you last year at Concord West, I was retransferred back to Brisbane. I have just been on a visit to Sydney and those Roses are magnificent. R.N.P., Brisbane, Q'ld. 4/6/39.

Both consignments of Roses were very satisfactory and are doing exceptionally well. Mrs. M.C., Tubbul. 9/6/39.

All Roses bought from you are doing splendidly with some lovely blooms and I can truthfully say I never saw better Roses anywhere. Mrs. H., Armidale. 10/6/39.

All the Roses that I purchased from you previously are doing exceptionally well. At the Horticultural Annual Show, held last July, I won the Champion Rose of the Show with a Malar Rose purchased from you. H.W.B., Charters Towers, Q'ld. 6/6/39.

Our Landscape Dept. will plan new or renovate old gardens.

Hedge Plants

Hedges are an essential part of any garden. The main qualifications are that the plants must be bushy to ensure privacy, hardy to stand the constant clipping, deep rooting to avoid undue robbing of the surface soil, and pleasing to the eye by reason of beautiful foliage or flowers. Nine times out of ten we are asked for a quick-growing hedge plant, but planters always overlook the fact that these require very much more clipping to keep attractive than the slower-growing sorts, which take somewhat longer to furnish. A privet hedge at certain times requires clipping twice a month; others look well if done two or three times a year. Unless otherwise stated all hedges are best not trimmed on the top until the full height desired is reached. Regular cutting on the sides encourages density and height.

The dozen prices only apply to 6 or more plants of one variety taken in one consignment, while 50 or more of one sort must be taken at one time to qualify for the hundred rate. Freight is additional to all prices mentioned.

BOUGAINVILLEA *magnifica* Trailli. The best purple Bougainvillea. Plant 4 feet apart. 18/- doz.

CERASUS *lauro cerasus*.—The English Laurel.—Particularly adapted to cold climates where it makes a very fine, dense, evergreen hedge. H.M.Mt. Plant 3 feet apart. 12/- per doz.

CERATOPETALUM *gummiferum*.—Where a tall informal hedge is desired, this is one of the very best varieties in fairly frost free climates. They do not like continual cutting as applied to many hedges but with a hard pruning back immediately after each flowering, they make a tall bushy hedge or breakwind with graceful foliage and outline. B.R.S. Plant 4 to 6 feet apart. 18/- doz.

COMMON OLIVE.—See *Olea europea*.

COPROSMA *Baueriana*.—For sea fronts, or hot, dry situations, this is a very fine variety as it withstands heat admirably. Large, light green, shiny leaves. The flowers are insignificant. A.B.M.P.R.S. Plant 3 feet apart. Cut back when 2 feet high on top as well as sides to develop low branching habit when required. 12/- doz.

COTONEASTER.—This family is closely related to the evergreen Hawthorns (*Pyracanthas*) except that they are quite thornless. They are hardy in the coldest climates and their bushy growth, evergreen foliage (for most of the varieties) and the profusion of berries produced in the Autumn months, make them ideal hedge plants. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Plant 4 feet apart. 16/- doz.

Franchetii.—Orange berries and a somewhat pendulous habit of growth.

pannosa.—Silvery foliage with many clusters of red berries.

serotina.—Pendulous branches which are laden with masses of beautiful red berries.

CRATAEGUS (EVERGREEN).—See *Pyracantha*.

CUPRESSUS *arizonica*.—A dense growing sort and its grey-green foliage makes a distinct note. See also Conifer section. A.H.M.Mts. Plant 4 feet apart. Seedlings 18/- doz.

CUPRESSUS *Lambertiana horizontalis*.—A particularly fine subject for all climates except B.R.S. where it is attacked by borers. Stands clipping well and may be grown up to a tall windbreak. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart. 33/- doz.

CUPRESSUS *Lambertiana horizontalis aurea*.—A golden form of the above and equally suitable as a tall hedge in the cooler districts. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart. 45/- per doz.

CUPRESSUS *torulosa*.—When raised from seed this plant shows a great variety of shapes and shades of colour which spoil the hedge effect. We offer plants struck from cuttings of a proved type which are all uniform and which make a splendid, slender hedge. Plant 2 to 3 feet apart. 33/- doz.

DURANTA *Plumieri*.—A favourite subject in Sydney. When properly looked after it makes a very fine hedge. Struck from cuttings to ensure uniformity. Plant 3 feet apart. Treat as recommended for *Coprosma* when dense bushiness is required. A.B.M.P.R.S., 12/- doz.

ESCALLONIA *macrantha*.—A very hardy variety for all except the very coldest climates. Plant 3 feet apart. 16/- doz.

ESCALLONIA *Ingrami rosea*.—An improvement on the above, with bright green foliage and spikes of deep pink flowers. Plant 3 feet apart. 16/- doz.

Plants with thorny branches are a liability as front hedges.

- EUGENIA Luehmanni.**—The small leaved Lillipilly. One of the very best varieties and grown for the delightful colours of the young foliage which is quite as beautiful as any flower. The leaves are pale pink, brown, purple, and later green. Plant 4 to 6 feet apart. B.R.S., 18/- doz.
- EUONYMUS OVATUS AUREUS.**—A hardy, evergreen shrub, grown for its golden variegated foliage. Hardy in the coldest climates, and the natural, bushy growth makes it ideal for hedge purposes. E. Plant 2 feet apart. 18/- doz.
- FICUS HILLII.**—A rather tall growing subject suitable for evergreen hedges in mild climates where only light frosts prevail. They may be kept to any desired height and stand cutting particularly well. This tree is ideal for deep sandy soils once the plants become properly established. A.B.M.P.R.S. Plant 4 to 6 feet apart. 18/- doz.
- GARDENIA.**—Low growing evergreens which require a mild, fairly frost free climate for best results. They bloom for a long period, while the dark green foliage and richly scented white flowers make an attractive hedge. The varieties suitable for this purpose are *G. florida* fl. pl. and *G. magnifica*. B.R.S. Plant 2 feet apart. 20/- doz.
- HIBISCUS.**—Nearly all the varieties are suitable for hedges, but we recommend that only one sort be used for each hedge, as varying height and habit make uniformity impossible if the kinds are mixed. Plant 4 feet apart. B.R.S. 18/- doz.
- HYDRANGEAS.**—These plants have been included as a subject for hedges and where there is room for them to spread they are ideal for this purpose. It is not advisable to mix varieties as the best results are obtained by planting all of one kind. E. Plant 4 feet apart. 18/- doz.
- HYPERICUM PATULUM HENRYII.**—A hardy, dwarf subject making a dense hedge covered with yellow flowers during the summer and autumn months, while in autumn there is quite a nice coloured foliage effect. E. Plant 2 feet apart. 16/- doz.
- LIGUSTRUM Privet.**—These are quite the commonest subjects for hedges, but cannot be recommended unless particularly well kept. They are fast growers, surface rooters, have flowers with an objectionable perfume and produce black berries which do not add to the beauty of the hedge. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. May be trimmed in any manner desired. 2/6 doz.; 15/- per 100.
- LIGUSTRUM New Golden.**—This is quite an exception to the above rule and provides the best variegated hedge possible. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. In pots, 10/- doz.
- LANTANA.**—The varieties *Drap d'Or* and *Chelsea Gem* are excellent for a dwarf hedge, and are constantly in bloom. *L. Sellowiana*, if given a little support at first, will quickly make a neat, low hedge. Plant 2 feet apart. A.M.P.R.S., 10/- doz.
- LONICERA nitida.**—An extremely bushy and dwarf variety of Honeysuckle, bearing small foliage and creamy white fragrant flowers in summer. The habit of growth makes it an ideal subject for a low hedge, and at 2 feet apart it will soon make a dense compact wall of green. It should be trimmed early on top and sides to encourage dense growth. Hardy everywhere. 10/- doz.
- MURRAYA exotica.**—For a dwarf hedge this is one of the really choice varieties. Slow growing and reaching maturity about 4 feet, it is beautiful alike in its dark green foliage and sweet scented white flowers similar to orange blossom. Plant 3 feet apart. B.R.S. 18/- doz.
- NERIUMS.**—Nearly all the Oleanders make first-class hedges, but owing to varying heights it is not advisable to mix varieties unless certain of uniformity. They are very free flowering shrubs and where a close clipped hedge is not required are well worth consideration. Hardy almost everywhere. Plant 4 feet apart. 18/- doz.
- OLEA europea.**—A very hardy evergreen which withstands heat and drought to a much greater extent than any other variety. It does not transplant well except from pots and we offer only plants grown in this way which, although more expensive at first sight, do away with the trouble and disappointment of replanting the gaps when the cheaper lines from open ground are used. Hardy everywhere. Trim early on top and sides to encourage dense growth. Plant 3 feet apart. 10/- doz.
- PLUMBAGO capensis.**—Suitable for a low hedge, either planted with all blue, or blue and white alternately. It suckers badly from the roots which is an objection in certain positions. Plant 3 feet apart. A.B.M.P.R.S. 12/- doz.
- PHOTINIA glabra rubens.**—A hardy evergreen hedge plant producing vividly coloured young foliage of a deep glistening red at each new growth. It will stand

A quick hedge effect is obtained by close planting.

the coldest climates and when in new growth is a brilliant sight. Plant 3 feet apart. 16/- doz.

PYRACANTHA or evergreen Hawthorns are splendid subjects for forming a hedge quickly and have the added attraction of white flowers in spring and bright berries of various shades in autumn and winter. The following sorts are all recommended and should be planted 4 feet apart. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

coccinea Lalandei.—Yellowish red or orange berries borne in great profusion in autumn. 16/- doz.

Hodginsii.—Orange red berries in early autumn. 16/- doz.

Rogersiana.—Red berries in early autumn. 16/- doz.

yunnanensis.—Bright red berries in late autumn. 16/- doz.

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA CRIPPSII.—For a position in full sunlight, this makes a very fine, tall, golden hedge. It may be planted 3 to 4 feet apart and does not require an undue amount of trimming to keep it shapely. Probably the richest of all the yellow foliated varieties. 33/- doz.

RONDELETIA amoena.—Where a tall, bushy hedge of six to eight feet is required, this is one of the best subjects in mild winter climates where frosts are light or absent. The large foliage and the bunches of salmon pink flowers combine to make a very unusual and attractive border for the flower garden or shrubbery. B.R.S. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. 18/- doz.

TECOMA capensis.—An orange-red flowering shrub greatly used in New Zealand and some of our own suburbs. It is very hardy and quick growing. Plant 4 feet apart. 15/- doz.

VIBURNUM tinus.—The Laurustinus particularly suited to cold climates where its pink buds in spring open to white blooms dear to the English heart. Leaves are liable to attacks from red spider. Plant 3 feet apart. 16/- doz.

Other subjects.— Japanese Maple (seedlings), Acalypha, Azaleas, Choisya, Magnolia fuscata, Purple Guava, Spireas and Veronicas.



JACARANDA MIMOSAEIFOLIA

Trees are available for all climates and conditions.

Climbing Plants

No garden is complete without Climbing Plants. Trellises and arches always beautify any grounds, whilst fences, old trees, or stumps look much better when covered with some of the handsome varieties listed in this section.

When not specified, the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates. Where seasons are mentioned they refer to flowering periods.

FREIGHT or POSTAGE is additional to all prices mentioned.



Bignonia venusta.

- AKEBIA.**—(Its Japanese name). 2/-
quinata (five leaved), D.—Peculiar purple flowers in spring.
- AMPELOPSIS.**—(Ampelos, a vine, and opsis, like).—Deciduous creepers grown for their beautiful summer foliage and autumn colourings. 2/- each.
- Henryana**, D.—The leaves have silver veinings.
- Lowii**, D.—Small growing type, suitable for a pillar or hanging basket.
- Veitchii**, D.—The Virginian Creeper. Often called Boston Ivy. Will cling naturally to unpainted wood, stone or unfaced brickwork.
- ANTIGONON.**— (Anti, opposite, and gonia, an angle). A beautiful summer flowering creeper, suitable for the warmer climates. The blooms are largely used for cut flower work and make a beautiful decoration. The young plants die down the first year, but shoot up again in the spring. For best results, should be planted in December. 1/6.
- leptopus** (slender stemmed), D.—Pink.
- ARISTOLOCHIA.**— (From Aristos and locheia referring to its supposed medicinal character.) Birthwort. 2/-.
- Elegans**, E.—Reddish purple flowers curiously shaped like a Dutchman's pipe. B.R.S.
- BAUHINIA.**—(After twin brothers John and Caspar Bauhin. A glance at the leaves will show the appropriateness of the name.)
- scandens** (Scandere, to climb), E.—Very pale pink, almost white flowers which are faintly striped with red and show red stamens. The young leaves are bronzy red and are equally as beautiful as the blossom. It is in full bloom for three months in Summer, and has occasional sprays through the year. Should only be planted during the hot weather as it is difficult to establish. B.R.S. 2/-.
- BEAUMONTIA.**—(After Mrs. Beaumont, of Bretton Hall, Yorkshire). B.R.S. 2/6.
- grandiflora** (large flowered), E.—A magnificent climber, with large,

Cover fences with Climbers and save paint.



Bauhinia scandens.

creamy white, trumpet shaped flowers in spring.

BIGNONIA.—(Abbe Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV.). Deciduous and ever-green climbers, which constitute some of the most beautiful garden creepers. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

australis, E.—Wonga Wonga Vine. Cream and brown. Spring. A.B.M.-P.R.S.

Cherere, E.—Large crimson. A self clinging variety. Summer. A.B.M.-P.R.S.

excelsa, D.—Cream with orange blotch. Summer.

Guilfoylei, D. — Reddish orange. Summer.

jasminoides, E.—White with red throat. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.

jasminoides alba, E.—White. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.

jasminoides amabilis, E.—Spring. Pink. A.B.M.P.R.S.

Lindleyana, E. — Lilac. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.

Mackenii, D.—Pink. May be treated as a shrub. Summer.

rosea, D. — Pink. Very vigorous. Summer.

Tweediana, E.—Chicken's Claw. Yellow, self clinging. Spring. A.B.M.-P.R.S.

venusta, E.—The best of all this family. As the orange flowers are

produced in the winter months, the plant should be given a sheltered position where the blooms will not be spoilt by frost. A.B.P.R.S.

BOUGAINVILLEA.—(After Bougainville, the French navigator). Gorgeous climbing plants, whose beauty is in the coloured bracts which surround the rather insignificant flowers. They require a warm climate and should always be planted in a sunny position, as otherwise they do not flower well. The following are the best varieties:—

lateritia (brick red), E. — Spring. B.R.S. 2/6.

Louis Wathen.—See Special Items.

magnifica Traillii, E.—Bright purple. Spring and summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

Mrs. Butt, E.—Carmine crimson, with a slight purple tinge. A beautiful, very free flowering variety, but not as hardy against cold as the older sorts. B.R.S. 3/-.

rosea, E.—Strawberry pink. Probably the showiest of all. To get the best results, should be pruned hard back after flowering. Late winter and spring. B.R.S. 2/6.

Thomasii. — The name "rosea" is known by in Queensland.

Traillii Improved.—See Special Items.

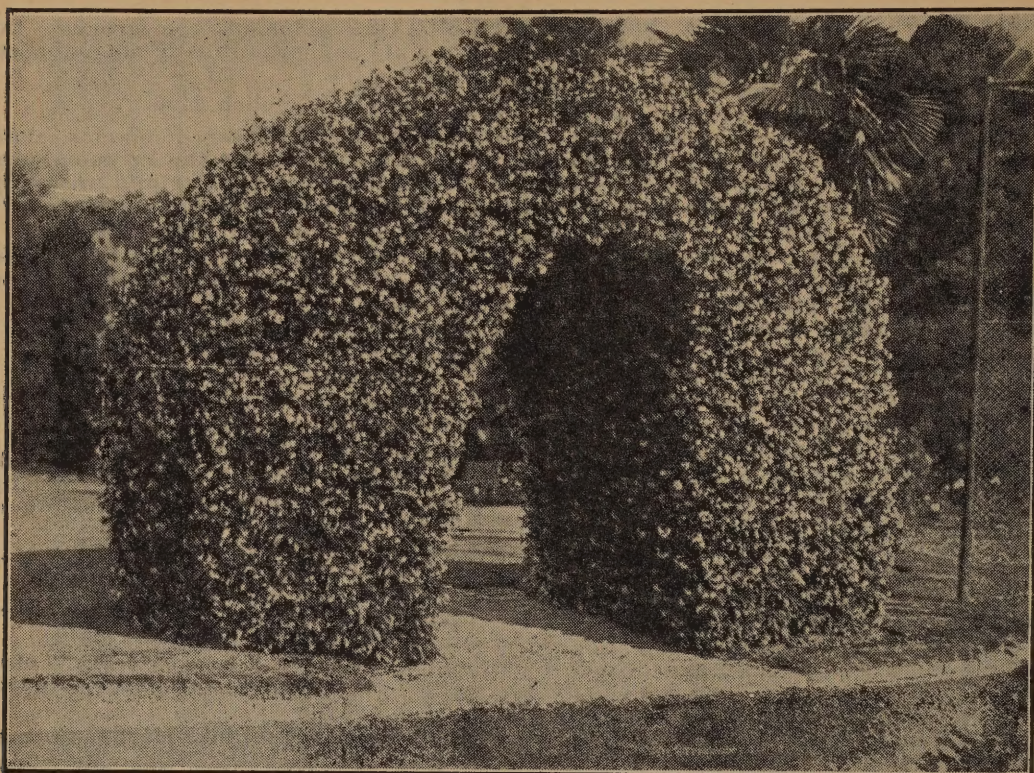
Turley's Special.—See Special Items.

CAROLINA JASMINE.—See Gelsemium.

Carefully select according to climate.

- CLEMATIS**.—(Klema, a vine branch). Deciduous flowering climbers of great beauty. The montana types are very hardy, and although the flowers are smaller, are probably the most satisfactory climbers. The large flowered types have magnificent flowers, but are more difficult to grow. Spring. H.M.Mts.S. 2/- each.
- aristata*, E. — Small, starry white flowers.
- montana rubens*, D.—Pink.
- montana superba*, D.—White.
- COBEA**.—(Named after B. Cobo, a Spanish botanist). Spring. 1/6.
- Scandens*, E.—Handsome purple-lilac bell-shaped flowers.
- COMBRETUM**.—(An old name adopted from Pliny.)
- Loefflingii*, E.—Curious orange flowers resembling a brush. Summer. B.R.S. 2/6.
- DOLICHOS**.—(Dolikos, long; in reference to the length of the twining stems). Free growing climbers, useful for quick covering. Summer. A.B.M.-P.R.S. 2/- each.
- lignosus* (woody), E.—Pink.
- lignosus alba*, E.—White.
- FICUS** (Fig).—Self clinging vines, after the style of Ivy.
- minima* (smaller), E.—Dwarf growing and small leaves. 2/-.
- repens variegata*, E.—A variegated form, often used in hanging baskets. 2/-.
- stipulata*, E.—Climbing Fig. To keep the leaves small, it must be clipped close to the wall. 1/6.
- GELSEMIUM**.—(Gelsemino, an Italian name of the Jasmine). A sweet scented climber reminiscent of the Jasmine. Hardy in all except the very coldest climates. 2/-.
- sempervirens*, E.—Yellow. Winter.
- HARDENBERGIA**.—(After the Countess of Hardenberg). Hardy, native creepers. 2/-.
- monophylla* (one leaved), E.—False Sarsparilla. Purple. Spring.
- HEDERA**.—(Hedra, Celtic for cord; alluding to the Ivy's stems). Self clinging, climbing plants, mainly used to cover stone walls. A.H.M.-Mts.P.S. 2/- each.
- helix* (spiral), E.—English Ivy.
- maderiensis variegata*, E.—Silver variegated leaves.
- palmata aurea*, E.—Golden variegated leaves.
- HONEYSUCKLE**.—See Lonicera.
- HOPS**.—See Humulus.
- HOYA**.—(After Thomas Hoy, gardener to the Duke of Northumberland.)
- carnosa*, E. Wax Flower.—Pale flesh. Summer. B.R.S. 2/6.
- HUMULUS**.—(Humus, the ground; the plants are prostrate if not supported). 2/-.
- lupulus*, D.—English Hop.
- IPOMEA**.—(Ipo, bindweed; omoios, similar). Strong growing creepers useful for covering rocks and unsightly sheds. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.
- alba grandiflora* (large flowered white), D. — Often called Moon Flower.
- Learii*, E.—Blue Morning Glory.
- tuberculata*, D.—Pink.
- IVY**.—See Hedera.
- JASMINE**.—See Jasminum.
- JASMINUM**.—(Yamyn, its Arabic name). Beautiful creepers mostly sweetly scented. A.B.M.P.R.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.
- grandiflorum* (large flowered), E.—Spring. White.
- multipartitum* (many divisions), E.—White. Spring.
- poicoicum*, E. — Extra large, star shaped white flowers. Makes a good pillar. Summer. 2/6.
- stephanense*, E.—Pink. Hardy. Spring.
- LATHYRUS**.—(Lathuros, the old Greek name for the Pea). Perennial Pea. Spring. 1/6 each.
- latifolius*, E.—Red.
- latifolius*, E.—Pink.
- latifolius*, E.—White.
- pubescens* (downy), E.—Blue Pea.
- LONICERA**.—(Adam Lonicer, a German botanist). — Honeysuckle. Strongly scented climbers suitable to any climate. Spring. 2/- each.
- aurea reticulata* (golden veined), E.—Yellow.
- caprifolium* (Goat's leaf), D.—Yellow and pink.
- Halleana*, E.—White.
- Heckrottii*, E.—Carmine red with yellow and buff markings.
- multiflora* (many flowered), E. — Yellow.
- Periclymenum belgica*, E.—The Dutch Honeysuckle. Pink and yellow.
- sinensis*, E.—White and red.
- MANDEVILLA**.—(H. J. Mandeville, British Minister at Buenos Ayres). 2/-.
- suaveolens* (sweet scented), D. — White. Summer.
- MANETTIA**.—(Xavier Manetti, of the Botanic Gardens, Florence). Winter and summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. A dwarf climber suitable for pillars. 2/-.
- bicolor* (two coloured), E.—Yellow and red.
- MEDEOLA**.—(Medea, the ancient sorceress). Smilax. 2/-.
- asparagoides* (asparagus-like), D.—A charming foliage creeper dying to the roots each winter.

Antigonon should not be planted in cold weather.



Rhynchospermum jasminoides

MIKANIA.—(J. Mikan, Professor of Botany at Prague). Japanese Ivy. 2/-.

scandens (climbing), E.—A strong climber with a profusion of yellow flowers in winter. B.R.S.

PASSIFLORA.—(Passio, suffering, and flos, a flower; a name given by the early missionaries in South America in allusion to a fancied resemblance to the implements of the Crucifixion. The corona represents a crown of thorns, the stamens and pistils, the nails of the cross, while the five sepals and five petals stood for the unfaithful apostles). Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

edulis (edible), E.—Fruiting Passion Fruit. 9d.

Empress Eugenie, E.—Blue and white. Eynsford Gem, E.—Red, shading to brown.

sanguinolenta (blood red), E.—Small, reddish violet.

PERENNIAL PEA.—See Lathyrus.

PHASEOLUS.—(Phaselus, a little boat; referring to the seed pods). Snail Creeper. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

caracalla, E.—Blue and white.

POTATO FLOWER.—See Solanum Wendlandii.

QUISQUALIS.—(Quis, who, and qualis, what kind; it was uncertain when the name was given, to what class

or order the genus belonged). Summer. B.R.S. 2/6.

indica, E.—Rangoon Creeper. Red, orange and pink in the same bunch. Very strong scent. Requires a warm situation.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM.—(Rhynchos, a beak, and sperma, a seed). Sweet scented climbers, suitable for all except the very coldest climates. Spring. 2/- each.

jasminoides (jasmine-like), E.—White. **jasminoides variegata**, E.—Variegated leaves.

repens variegata, E.—A small type, with marbled foliage.

SMILAX.—See Medeola.

SNAIL CREEPER.—See Phaseolus.

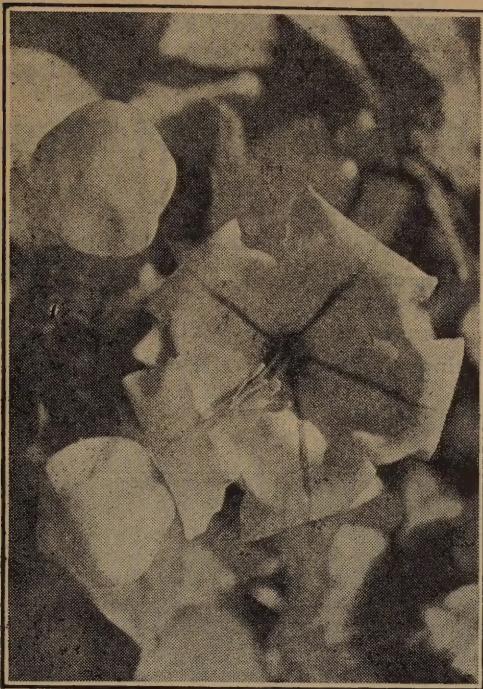
SOLANDRA.—(Dr. Solander, a Swedish botanist, who travelled with Captain Cook.) B.R.S. 2/-.

nitida (shining), E.—Deep yellow flowers fully one foot in length, opening to a wide mouth six to eight inches across, from which the popular name of Golden Cup is taken. Very susceptible to frost injury. Summer.

SOLANUM.—(Solor, to comfort; soothing, narcotic effect). Strong climbers of the potato family. Summer. 2/- each.

jasminoides, E.—White.

Bougainvilleas vary in hardness and colour.



Solandra nitida.

Seaforthianum, E.—Blue flowers and red berries. A.B.P.R.S.

Wendlandii, E.—Lavender blue. Very liable to frost injury. A.B.P.R.S.

SOLLYA.—(After Naturalist R.H. Solly.)

heterophylla.—An evergreen climbing plant from Western Australia, producing small bell shaped flowers of a rich dark blue, followed by berries which turn purple in Winter. Spring. 2/-.

STIGMAPHYLLON.—(Stigma, a mark, and phyllon, a leaf). A very beautiful and unusual climber. Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2/-.

ciliatum (furnished with hairs), E.—Yellow.

TACSONIA. — (Tacso, the Peruvian name). Very strong growing climbers, related to the Passion Fruit. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

exoniensis, E.—Rose pink. Summer.

manicata (collared), E. — Scarlet. Summer.

mollissima (very soft), E.—Pink. Fruit edible. Spring.

Mortii, E.—Red. Summer.

THUNBERGIA.—(C. P. Thunberg, a celebrated botanist). Some of the most beautiful climbers for semi-tropical



Wistaria sinensis.

Wistarias are hardy everywhere.

climates are included in this section.
Spring. B.R.S. 2/- each.

coccinea (scarlet), E.—Red, in long sprays.

Gibsonii, E. — Golden Glory Vine. Orange flowers most of the year.

grandiflora (large flowered), E.—Light blue, bell flowers.

grandiflora alba, E.—White.

laurifolia (laurel leaved), E.—Pale blue with yellow throat.

WISTARIA.—(C. Wistar, an American Professor). Wistarias do best where plenty of water is available, but will grow under any garden conditions.

The plants we offer are all layers. Seedlings are often offered at a cheaper rate, but are very disappointing, as they will not flower for many years. Spring. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

multijuga, D.—Medium sized, purplish blue flowers produced in extra long racemes. 3/-.

multijuga alba, D.—White.

multijuga rosea, D.—Light pink.

sinensis (Chinese), D.—Lavender. The best of all.

sinensis alba, D.—White.

sinensis, fl. pl., D.—Double blue.



I wish to advise you that the plants opened up in splendid condition and I praise your packers for their thoroughness as regards the packing of the plants and also thank you for your prompt despatch of my order.—M.H.K., Goombungle, Q'ld. 1/8/39.

The roses arrived in first class condition and I am more than pleased with them. Although only planted a little over a week, they are all shooting and some have leaves on.—Mrs. S.B., Hermit Park, Q'ld. 15/7/39.

I received some roses from you recently through J.W. They are the best young roses I've had so far and they are all growing well.—Mrs. E.M.G., Forbes. 8/12/39.

Do not buy Wistarias raised from seed.

CONIFERS and TAXADS

THE CONE BEARING & YEW-LIKE TREES

When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates. FREIGHT or POSTAGE is additional to all prices mentioned.



Conifers and Water Lilies, Adelaide Botanic Gardens.

ABIES.—See *Picea*.

AGATHIS.—(Probably from *Agathis*, a ball of thread, alluding to the appearance of the cone).

robusta, E.100. — The Queensland Kauri. A valuable ornamental and timber tree. B.R.S. 2/6.

ARAUCARIA.—(The Araucanos are a native tribe living in the district in Chile where *A. imbricata* was discovered). Handsome trees suitable for avenues or parks. A.B.M.P.R.S. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Bidwillii, E.50. — The Bunya Bunya Pine.

Cookii, E.50. — Somewhat resembling the Norfolk Island Pine, but with a narrow, upright growth. 2/6.

Cunninghamii, E.50. — The Queensland Hoop Pine. A valuable timber tree and suitable for exposed positions.

excelsa (lofty), E.80. — The Norfolk Island Pine. Very suitable for sea-side planting.

CALLITRIS.—(Kallistos, most beautiful; referring to the beauty of the tree). The Australian Cypress. Should be more largely grown, as they resist



Araucaria excelsa.

Golden Cypress are very distinctive.

drought and borer. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

calcarata, E.50.—Black Murray Pine. A graceful shelter tree for well drained sandy soils.

cupressiformis (cypress-like), **E.30.**—The Port Jackson Pine. Will grow on rocky hillsides near the sea as well as in the ordinary gardens.

Muelleri, E.30.—A beautiful variety from the North Coast.

CEDRUS.—(Cedrus, the name of a coniferous tree since the time of Homer). In the cooler climates the Cedrus contribute some of the most beautiful trees grown. H.M.Mts. and hills in S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

atlantica, E.60.—The Atlantic Cedar, from the Atlas Mountains. A beautiful tree, but stiffer in growth than deodara.

atlantica glauca, E.30.—A silvery green form, which should be planted against a dark background to obtain the best colour effect. 4/-.

deodara (its Indian name), **E.40.**—Indian or Himalayan Cedar. This is the variety usually seen, and is a beautiful tree for specimens or avenues.

deodara aurea, E.25.—Golden Deodar. The young tips are a pleasing yellow. 4/-.

CRYPTOMERIA.—(Kryptos, hidden, and meris, a part; the structure of all the parts of the flower being hidden). Handsome trees from Japan suitable for cool climates only. 2/- each.

elegans (elegant), **E.40.**—The foliage turns brown in autumn.

elegans plumosa (plumy), **E.40.**—A feathery type of elegans.

japonica, E.50.—Japanese Cedar. The famous avenue to Nikko is planted with this tree.

japonica nana compacta, E.3.—A dwarf compact type suitable for rockeries or narrow borders. 4/-.

CUPRESSUS.—(Kuo, to produce, and parisos, equal; a reference to the symmetrical growth of *C. sempervirens*). Handsome trees, but more suitable to cool, moist climates. In Sydney they are very subject to the attacks of borers, and are liable to die out in consequence. In the cooler climates they are largely used for hedges and breakwinds, and where there are no borers a better subject could not be found. A.B.H.-M.Mts.P.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

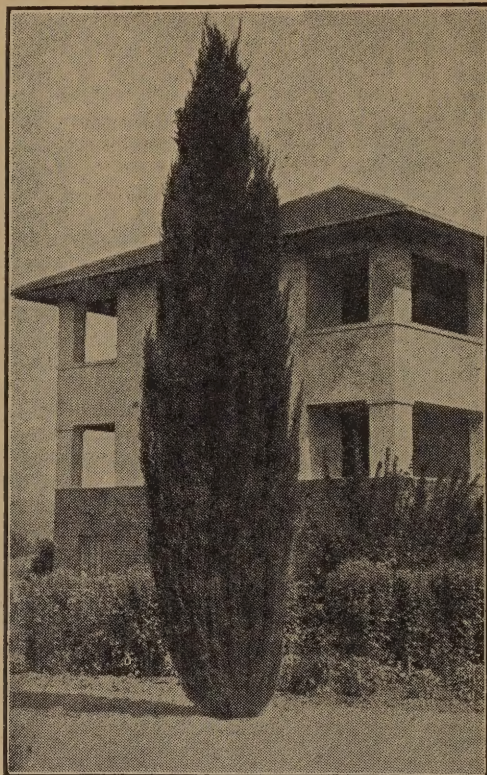
arizonica (Arizona), **E.20.**—Grey green foliage. Likes a dry climate.

Lambertiana erecta aurea, E.12.—A distinct and beautiful golden Cypress which originated in our own nursery. The habit is upright, and the colour

richer than any other sort. It is recommended that this variety be not allowed to grow higher than 10 or 12 feet. 4/-.

Lambertiana horizontalis, E.50.—The type used for hedges and breakwinds. 3/-.

Lambertiana horizontalis aurea, E.30.—The Golden Cypress. 4/-.



Cupressus sempervirens

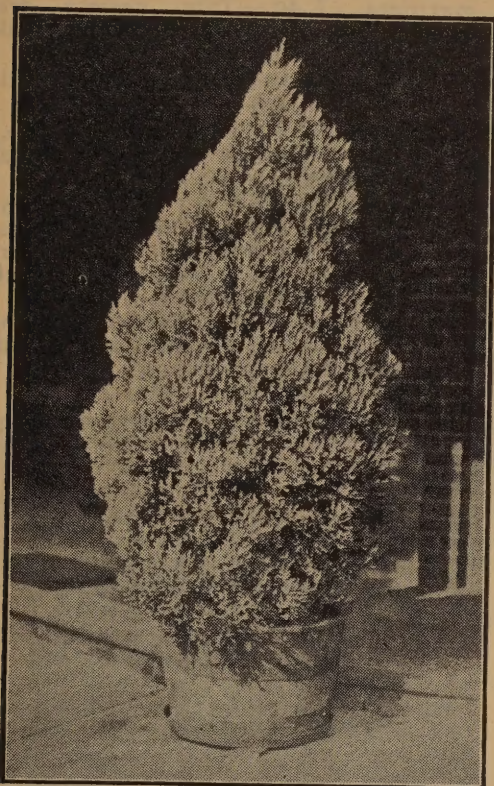
Lawsoniana Fletcheri.—See Special Items.

sempervirens (evergreen), **E.50.**—The Italian Cypress. Largely used for planting round the Spanish type of house. When raised from seed there is always some variation in growth which spoils the effect where strict uniformity is desired. In order to overcome this as far as possible, we have propagated by cuttings a number of plants from a selected type, but no guarantee can be given that absolute uniformity will be obtained by this method. Seedlings 2/- each, plants struck from cuttings 2/6 each.

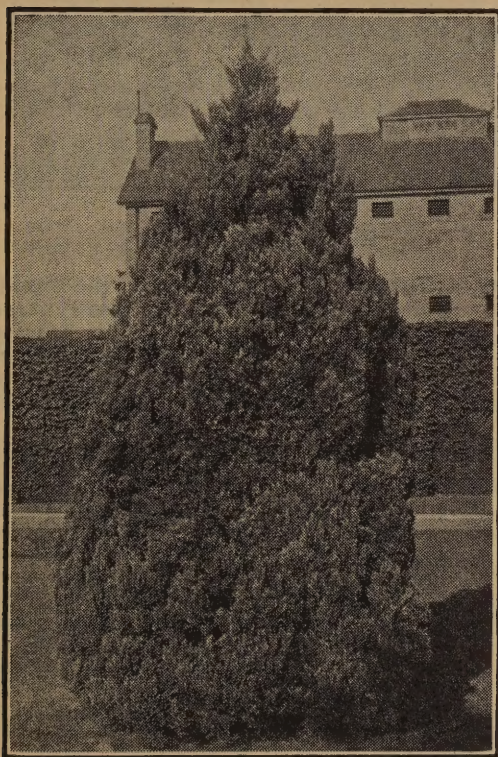
torulosus (twisted), **E.30.**—Used for hedges and specimens in Sydney where this type grows tall and slender. In the mountains it is a spreading tree. 3/-.

We can also supply the following varieties:—Goveniana, Lawsoniana.

Norfolk Island Pines for sea coasts.



Juniperus africana as a tub specimen



Juniperus chinensis albo variegata.

DACRYDIUM.—(Dakrudon, a diminutive of dakru, a tear; referring to the resinous gum exuded). A distinct type of pine with pendulous habit. Suitable for cool, moist climates only 2/- each.

cupressinum (cypress-like), E.30.—The New Zealand Rimu Pine.

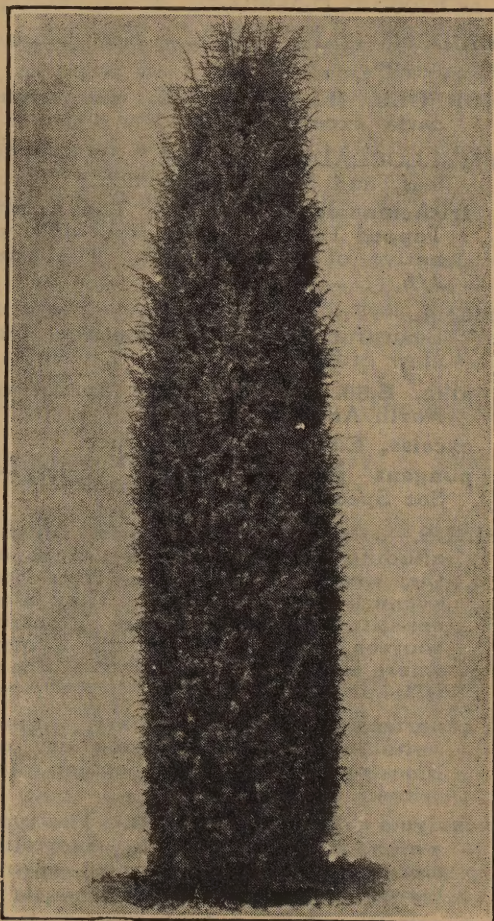
Franklinii, E.40.—The Huon Pine.

GINKGO.—The Japanese name. This is a relic of a very ancient flora. Together with a number of other trees, it would have become extinct but for the intervention of Buddhist priests, who treated it as a sacred tree and always associated it with shrines and temples. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

biloba (two lobed), D.30.—The Maiden Hair Tree. The leaves are like a giant Maiden Hair.

JUNIPERUS.—(The Celtic name meaning rough). Hardy trees, usually very compact and rather slow in their growth. Very suitable for tubs and where formality is required. Everywhere except B. & R. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

africana, E.8.—A dwarf, globular type.
chinensis aurea, E.8.—An extremely slow growing golden form with the same habit as the parent. 3/6.



Juniperus hibernica.

The quick growing Hedge often requires more attention.

chinensis albo variegata, E.12.—A beautiful type with splashes of white variegation.

hibernica, E.12.—This variety grows like a column, and is valued where that effect is desired.

japonica aurea, E.5.—A very slow growing variety inclined to horizontal rather than upright habit.

prostrata aurea, E.2.—Somewhat prostrate growth, suitable for rockery work.

sabina, E.5.—A prostrate type.

squamata Meyeriana, E.3.—Grey-blue foliage. 3/-.

LARIX.—(The ancient name for the Larch). Deciduous trees thriving best in cool, moist climates. 2/6.

europaea, D.40.—The English Larch.

LIBOCEDRUS.—(Libanos, incense, and cedrus, the Cedar).

decurrens, E.50.—The incense Cedar from California. It is of tall columnar habit and rather slow growing. 2/-.

Doniana, E.20.—A rare and distinct type from New Zealand, with narrow, upright growth and crinkled leaves. H.M.Mts.S. 5/-.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE.—See *Ginkgo biloba*.

NORFOLK ISLAND PINE.—See *Araucaria excelsa*.

PHYLLOCLADUS.—(From *phyllon*, a leaf, and *klados*, a branch.)

trichomanoides, E.30.—The Celery Topped Pine. A tall, graceful tree, native of New Zealand. H.M.Mts. 2/6.

PICEA.—(From *pix*, pitch). Spruce. Beautiful trees of symmetrical but slow growth. H.M.Mts. 2/6 each.

alba, E.50.—The White Spruce of North America.

excelsa, E.50.—Norway Spruce.

pungens glauca, Kester's variety.—See Special Items.

PINUS.—(Probably from *prix*, pitch; alluding to the resinous nature of the wood). Handsome trees for avenues or windbreaks. They also constitute one of the greatest sources of soft wood timber. Everywhere except B. & R. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

canariensis, E.40.—Canary Pine. Suitable for comparatively dry or limestone soils in the cooler districts.

insignis (remarkable), E.50.—The type which is most used in Australia, and also seems to do best. Now usually listed as *P. radiata*. 1/6.

longifolia, E.60.—A beautiful long leaved Pine from the Himalayas, somewhat resembling *P. canariensis*.

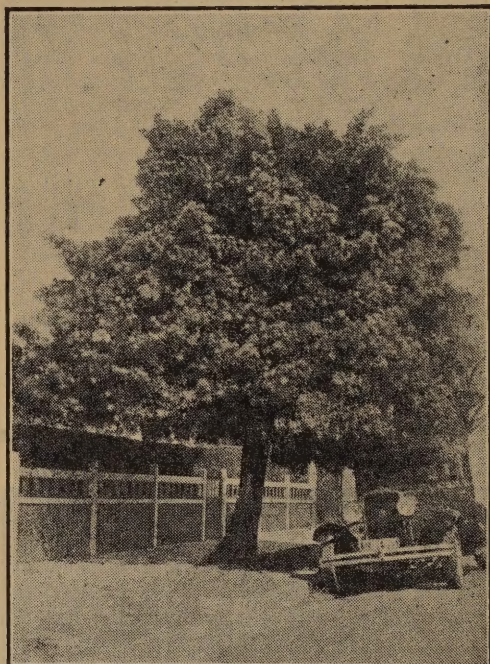
maritima, E.40.—This variety will grow in pure sand, and is very suitable for reclaiming sand dunes.

pinea, E.30.—Stone Pine or Umbrella Pine. Suitable for the seaside.

strobilus, E.40.—The Weymouth Pine.
sylvestris (*sylvan*), E.40.—Scotch Pine.

PODOCARPUS.—(*Podos*, a foot, and *karpos*, a fruit; the fruits are foot stalked). Handsome trees, very suitable for street planting or specimens. 2/- each.

elata (high), E.30.—Illawarra Plum. The seed is outside the fruit. A.B.M.P.S.



Podocarpus elatus

PRUMNOPITYS.—(*Prumnos*, the last, and *pitys*, a pine). A hardy tree similar to *Podocarpus*. This tree is not planted as much as it should be. It grows into a dense, shady tree, and will thrive in most situations. 2/-.

elegans, E.25.—Plum Fir.

RETINOSPORA.—(*Retine*, resin, and *spora*, a seed). This species is sometimes classified with *Chamaecyparis*, but as they are so different from a garden point of view, we have adhered to the old naming. So far we have not known of a plant being attacked by borers, which is more than can be said of *Cupressus*. Dwarf trees of great beauty. H.M.Mts.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

filifera compacta, E.3.—Compact form with slender, drooping branchlets. 3/6.

Plant several of one kind together for best effect.

**Prumnopitys elegans**

- leptoclada** (slender branchleted), E.10.—Rather narrow, upright growth and greyish foliage.
- obtusa**, E.15.—Heavy, dark green foliage.
- obtusa Crippsii**, E.10.—The finest of all the golden Cypress where a large tree is not wanted. 3/-.
- obtusa nana aurea**, E.6.—A very dwarf type from Japan. Very slow growing, but well worth waiting for. 4/-.
- obtusa tetragona aurea**, E.4.—Compact growth with golden foliage on young shoots. Dwarf and slow growing. 3/-.
- pisifera aurea**, E.10.—A golden foliaged variety with a somewhat narrow pyramidal habit of growth.
- plumosa** (plumed), E.12.—Feathery foliage and quick grower.
- plumosa aurea**, E.10.—A fine golden form of plumosa.
- plumosa argentea variegata**, E.10.—Silver variegated leaves.
- squarrosa**, E.10.—Fine silvery foliage. Mts. only.
- squarrosa sulphurea**, E.10.—A variety with sulphur yellow tips when the growth is young. Mts. only.
- SALISBURIA**.—See Ginkgo.
- SEQUOIA**.—(The native name.) The Mammoth Trees of California.
- sempervirens**, E.100.—Californian Redwood. A faster growing and hardier variety than *S. gigantea*, with a wider climatic range. Where conditions suit, this is a magnificent tree and a valuable timber. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6.
- TAXODIUM**.—(Taxus, yew; oides, like). 2/-.
- distichum** (in two rows), D.40.—The deciduous Cypress of Southern United States. A beautiful tree for a moist position. Suitable for any climate. The autumn colouring is a rich golden brown.
- TAXUS**.—(From taxon, a bow). The Yew. H.M.Mts. 2/6.
- baccata**, E.30.—A very slow growing, long lived tree.
- THUYA**.—(Thyon, sacrifice; the resin was used for incense). Hardy shrubs or small trees, valued for their formal shape, particularly in the dwarf types. A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.
- Lobbi**, E.30.—A handsome tree from California.
- occidentalis** (western), E.30.—The American Arbor vitae.
- occidentalis compacta aurea**, E.15.—One of the most beautiful of all the Thuyas. Pyramidal in shape, with golden tipped leaves. The yellow colour varies according to climate and position and plants in full sunlight generally colour best. 2/6.
- occidentalis Froebelli**, E.3.—A dwarf, rounded type, with green foliage. Suitable for tub work. 2/6.
- occidentalis**, Little Gem, E.3.—Compact, dark green form of fairly wide growth. 2/6.
- occidentalis pyramidalis**, E.15.—A dark green pyramidal form quite distinct from *T. orientalis pyramidalis*. 2/6.
- occidentalis Wareana**, E.3.—A dwarf, slow growing variety with conical

Berries are just as attractive as flowers.

habit and therefore ideal for tubs or small rockeries. 2/6.

orientalis, E.20.—The Chinese *Arbor vitae*. When grown from seed the plants vary considerably in height and bushiness. Commonly called Book Leaf Cypress.

orientalis nana aurea, E.6.—A dwarf, golden type. 3/6.

orientalis pyramidalis, E.8.—A tall, green pyramidal form. 3/6.

orientalis semperaurescens, E.6.—A bright golden form of the above with a rather dwarf, rounded head. 3/6.

recurva Rheingold, E.3.—Dwarf and compact habit, the golden foliage tinted with bronze during the winter months. 2/6.

THUYOPSIS.—(From *Thuya*, and *opsis*, resemblance.) H.M.Mts.S.

dolobrata nana, E.3.—Compact form with upright branches, resembling some of the *Selaginellas*. 2/-.

dolobrata variegata.—30ft. A bushy variegated rather coarse leaved variety. 2/-.

WELLINGTONIA.—See *Sequoia*.

They are for a friend who saw my roses. She said the plants and the roses were amongst the finest she had seen.—Mrs. C.A.B., Townsville, Q'ld., 31/3/'39.

I might mention that the advanced plants of the *Cupressus* which you supplied to me a few months ago arrived here in absolutely splendid condition, the packing being perfect, and they are making excellent growth and are true to type.—Mrs. R.A., Southport, Q'ld., 12/4/'39.

May I add that I am more than delighted with my Editor McFarland hedge—your recommendation. Now two years old, all bushes are of a uniform size, they bloom continuously and the flower is really beautiful.—Mrs. E.H.B., Forbes, 14/4/'39.

Your catalogue has arrived, for which I thank you very much. I had good luck with the rose trees you sent me last year, all are growing well. They had such good roots on them that they could not help but grow, and I am ordering the following plants if available.—H.L.F., Brisbane, Q'ld., 11/4/'39.

The roses we purchased from you last year are most satisfactory.—F.G., Geelong, Vict., 13/4/'39.

The bush roses we bought from you last year have done very well, especially Joyous Cavalier, which is a huge bush for the time it has been in.—Mrs. M.C., Orbost, Vict., 16/4/'39.

I would like to take this opportunity of telling you that our older roses this autumn have been magnificent. You will remember we purchased them from you nearly four years ago and they have done splendidly, but have never been better than the last few weeks.—T.B.B., Barnawatha, Vict., 18/4/'39.

I have had great success with the fifty odd roses I have bought from you.—Mrs. R.T., South Grafton, 16/4/'39.

Low growers are usually slow growers.

Out Door Palms

One of the most important objects in laying out a garden is to avoid monotony of foliage and to guard against this the use of hardy palms is not only advisable but lifts any planting scheme on to a very much higher plane.

Although most palms belong to tropical climates those mentioned here are all hardy in their particular divisions and their use is strongly recommended to all planters. They possess a gracefulness of outline peculiar to themselves and are invaluable for lawn specimens.

FREIGHT or POSTAGE is additional to all prices mentioned.



Cocos plumosa

BRAHEA.—(Tycho Brahe; a celebrated astronomer). Also called Pritchardia or Washingtonia. A.B.M.P.R.S.

robusta.—Cotton Palm. From 2/-. The large fan shaped leaves bear curious, white threads from which it also derives its name of Cotton Palm. It is a very fast growing subject running up quickly to a tall stem and requires a large garden to set it off properly.

CHAMAEROPS.—(Chamai, dwarf; ropos, a twig. Inferring that this variety is a low twig in comparison with tropical giants.) This variety is now classed by botanists under the name of Trachycarpus.

excelsa.—Fan palm. From 2/-. Very hardy palms, specially suited for the cooler parts where they grow into magnificent specimens. They will stand several degrees of frost. Hardy everywhere.

COCOS.—(Coco, a monkey. The end of

a cocoanut is thought to resemble a monkey's head.)

plumosa (plumed).—A tall-growing graceful palm suitable for warm moist climates like B.R.S. From 2/-.

Yatay (Wine Palm).—A very beautiful variety, hardy everywhere. Stands cold well. It is a beautiful dwarf growing palm with lovely silvery green leaves. One of the best for small gardens. From 2/-.

LIVISTONA.—(After Livingston, near Edinburgh.)

chinensis.—Beautiful fan-leaved palm; native of China and Japan. This variety was previously catalogued as *Lantania borbonica*. A.B.M.P.-R.S. 2/-.

PHOENIX.—(The Greek name.)

canariensis.—The Canary Island Date Palm so extensively used in our streets and parks. A.B.M.P.R.S. From 2/-.

Palm Perfection. Cocos Yatay.

reclinata (reclining).—Referring to the curved trunk. A.B.M.P.R.S. From 2/6.

Roebelini.—An extremely graceful dwarf variety, suitable for house decoration or positions where limited space will not allow room for larger sorts. A.B.M.P.R.S. Requires shelter from frost till established. From 2/6.

sylvestris.—A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6.

SEAFORTHIA.—(In honour of Lord Seaforth.)

elegans.—N.S.W. Bangalow Palm. 2/-. Suitable for outdoor culture in B.R.S. Now usually listed under *Archontophoenix Cunninghamii*.

Your roses have been the best I have had in Suva and I have given your name to a lot of my friends there.—Mrs. W.T., Suva, 4/2/'39.

The roses I have had from your firm are the best I have grown, having won several championships with them at the local show.—G.G.G., East Moree, 7/2/'39.

Every shrub and rose in my garden and many plants have been obtained from your nursery during the past sixteen years, that is, from my first setting up of a home for myself, and I doubt if you have a more satisfied customer or a keener supporter.—R.B., Tenterfield, 7/3/'39.

I wish I could see your nursery, the roses you send out are so wonderful.—Mrs. E.I.L., Brigalow, Q'ld., 9/3/'39.

The trees we received from you last year were of excellent quality and are doing splendidly.—N.L.H., Leadville, 14/3/'39.

Notwithstanding the excessive summer heat this season at Windsor, the young rose bushes we got from you are doing magnificently, and should we require any more, we certainly know where to find "the goods."—T.E.S., Windsor, 21/3/'39.

We are very pleased to advise that your consignment reached us in excellent condition. Thanks to first class packing, and particularly in the use of cocoanut fibre, the roots were in very moist condition, resulting in the plants looking exceedingly well.—A.J.A., Napier, N.Z., 17/3/'39.

You may be interested to know that Mrs. — and myself had a wonderfully successful year since writing to you last. At our spring show held in October last we did very well. In addition to most of the prizes in the rose section, we got the cup for the best rose in the show and the Victorian Rose Society's Medal for same. At a show held last week we secured every first, except for best light rose.—J.A., Yarrowonga, Vict., 28/3/'39.

Azaleas—one of the beauties of Spring.

Azaleas

The name comes from Azaleos, dry; although a reference to the original situation the plants were found in, must not be taken as a guide for their cultivation. They require similar treatment to Rhododendrons and dislike artificial manures, lime and dry soil. Like Rhododendrons they are mainly shade loving plants, and flower in winter and spring.

In order to insure correct planting the varieties are marked according to the habit of growth. The tallest should go in the back row and in time will require 6 to 8 feet spread. Medium should be planted in the middle row about 4 feet apart, while the dwarf kinds suit front positions 3 feet apart.

S.—Single; S.D.—Semi-Double; D.—Double. 4in. pots 2/- each; 5in., 2/6 each. Freight or postage extra.



Azalea as a tub specimen.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. de Vervaene, D. —Deep rose. Medium. | Charmer, S. —Bright Amaranth. Medium. |
| Alba Magna, S. —Large white. Occasionally striped. Tall. | Cocarde Orange, D. —Red. Dwarf to medium. |
| Alphonse Anderson, S. —Pink with darker throat. Tall. | Coloris Nova, S. —Bright amaranth. Medium. |
| Arlequin, S. —White, red stripes. Medium. | Comte de Chambord, S. —White with broad red stripes. Tall. |
| Balsaminaeflora, D. —Salmon pink, Dwarf. | Comte de la Torre, S. —Pink bordered white. Medium. |
| Baron de Rothschild, D. —Purplish violet. Dwarf. | Concinna, S. —Richer shade than Magnifica. Tall. |
| Bernhardt Andreas, D. —Deep rose. Compact. Medium. | Cordon Bleu, S. —Purple. Dwarf. |
| Bernhardt Andreas alba, S.D. —Pure white. Medium. | Countess of Flanders, S. —Large clear pink, crimped. Medium. |
| Bouquet des Roses, D. —Pink. Dwarf. | Dame Melanie, S. —Soft pink margined with white, dark blotch. Medium. |
| Charles de Buck, D. —Cerise lake. Medium. | |

Azaleas resent lime and artificial manures.

- Daphne, D.—White, faintly striped pink. Medium.
- Deutsche Perle, D.—Pure white. Dwarf to medium.
- de Wittiana, S.—White. Medium.
- Duc de Nassau, S.—Deep rose. Medium.
- Empress of India, S.D.—Rosy salmon, carmine blotch on upper petal. Medium.
- Eugene Mazel, S.—Brick Red. A shade darker than Roi de Hollande. Tall.
- Exquisite, S.—Light pink with darker markings. Tall.
- Helene Thelemann, D.—Pink. Medium.
- Indica Alba, S.—Pure white. Tall.
- Indica macrantha, S.D.—Pink. Late flowering. A distinct type from Indica Alba. Medium.
- Joseph Baumann, D.—Rich crimson cerise. Medium.
- Konigin Cleopatra, S.—White, striped and speckled carmine-rose. Medium.
- Konigin Cleopatra, Red Sport, S.—Light salmon red, crimped petals. Medium.
- Lady Poltimore, S.—White. Tall.
- Louis van Houtte, S.D.—Rosy cerise. Medium.
- Madame A. d'Haene, S.D.—Pink, bordered with white. Medium.
- Madame Herman Stedel, S.D.—Pure white occasionally striped. Medium.
- Madame Iris Lefebvre, D.—Reddish salmon. Medium.
- Madame John Haerens, S.D. — Bright Rose. Medium.
- Magnifica, S.—Rosy violet, large and free. Tall.
- Marquis of Lorne, S.—Salmon red, dark blotch. Medium.
- Matushima, S.—Salmon red shading to a white centre. A distinct low growing, late flowering type.
- Mdlle. Marie Lefebvre, S.—White. Late flowering. Medium.
- Mortii, S.—White. Tall.
- Murasaki Riukiu Rosea, S.—Very early, extra fine, bright clear pink. Tall.
- Oberst von Kustzinski, S.—Crimson. Dwarf.
- Orange Brilliant, S.—Light scarlet. Tall.
- Pauline Mardner, S.D. — Light rose. Medium.
- Phoebus, S.D.—Salmon red. One of the best. Dwarf to medium.
- Phoenixium, S.—Deeper than Magnifica, and in our opinion the best of this colour. Tall.
- President Oswald de Kerchove, D.—Salmon pink, bordered white. Medium.
- Professor Walters, S.—Salmon-rose, edged white. Medium.
- Refulgens, S.—Salmon red, free flowering. Tall.
- Roi de Hollande, S.—Brick red. Tall.
- Schryderii, S.—Large white flowers with lilac spotted centre. Tall.
- Schryveriana, D.—Salmon rose edged white. Dwarf.
- Sigismund Rucker, D.—Rosy pink. Medium.
- Sir Charles Napier, S.—Salmon rose. Medium.
- Souv. de Monsieur Low, D.—Crimson suffused violet, free flowering. Dwarf.
- Souv. de Prince Albert, S.—Salmon rose with broad white margin. Medium.
- Splendens, S.—Rosy salmon. Tall.
- Splendide, D.—Rich dark rosy crimson. Medium.
- Stella, S.—Light salmon red, purple blotch. Medium.
- Sylvie de Moore, S.D.—Pink edged white. Medium.
- Theodorus, S.—Brick red. Medium.
- Vervaeana, D.—Soft pink bordered white, dark blotch. Dwarf.
- Victoria, S.—Reddish salmon. Extra tall.
- William Selkirk, S.—Pink edged white. Medium.

Last spring, at the local show, I entered six exhibits and won five firsts with your roses in a large number of entries.—M.A.C., Cootamundra, 20/4/'39.

I only lost two of the roses you sent me last year, which was pretty good, as I was getting quite disheartened at the amount which did not recover from the journey when I had ordered them from other firms. Your packing is so very good and I hope to do well with these.—S.W.T., Suva, 22/4/'39.

I was very pleased with the order of roses you sent me a couple of years ago. They are all doing splendidly.—R.R.I., Kaniva, Vict., 24/4/'39.

Keep roots cool and moist in summer by mulching.

Kurume Azaleas

These are named after a district in Japan, and may be called the "Tom Thumb" Azaleas. They are mostly moderate growing shrubs, producing small flowers in the greatest profusion, so that the plants are frequently covered with bloom. They are specially suitable for bedding purposes, and, as a cut flower, last splendidly in water. Many of the varieties show hose in hose double form, and some very gay and dainty colours are available. We recommend these with the greatest confidence as very fine novelties. The late Dr. E. H. Wilson considered this type as the gem of all Azaleas. 4in. pots 2/- each. 5in. pots 2/6 each. Freight or postage extra.

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| Aloi. —Almond blossom colour, semi-double. | Kirin. —Deep rose shading to silvery rose, semi-double. |
| Asagasumi. —Salmon, light centre, semi-double. | Kirishima. —Brick red like Roi de Hollande. Tall. |
| Aya Kammuri. —Rose. | Kumo No Uye. —Deep salmon pink. |
| Azuma Kagami. —Beautiful pink with light salmon toning. | Kurai No Himo. —Rosy carmine, semi-double. |
| Benifude. —Salmon. | Oino Mezame. —Rose pink. |
| Beni Giri. —Light rosy red. | Omoine. —Lavender. |
| Blood Red. —Semi-double. | Orange Red. |
| Bouquet Rose. —Rose pink, semi-double. | Osaraku. —White, suffused and margined lavender. |
| Cherry Blossom. Semi-double, soft pink deepening with age. | Otome. —Blush pink. |
| Debutante. —Deep salmon, paling towards the centre. | Sakata Blush. —Pale blush pink. |
| Esmeralda. —Light pink, single. | Sakata Pink. —Rose pink. |
| Fairy Queen. —Soft, clear pink. | Sakura Tsukasa. —Rosy mauve. |
| Flame. —Flame red. | Saotome. —Silvery rose. |
| Fudesute Yama. —Salmon red. | Shin Seikai. —Creamy white, semi-double. |
| Hachika Tsugi. —White suffused lavender. | Shintoki No Hagasane. —Silvery rose, semi-double. |
| Hatsu Giri (Amoena). —Bright purple. Flowers earlier and for longer periods than other varieties. | Shin Utena. —Pale salmon. |
| Hinodegiri. —Cerise crimson. Dwarf. | Suetsumu. —Crimson cerise. |
| Hinode No Taka. —Light crimson. | Suga No Ito. Pure pink. |
| Heo. —Pink with deeper splashes. | Suiyohi. —Blush edged salmon. |
| Irohayama. —White margined with pale lavender. | Takasago. —Pale pink, the colour of apple blossoms. |
| Kasane Kagaribi. —Salmon red. | Tancho. —Pale blush pink, semi-double. |
| Katsura No Hana. —Vieux rose. | Ukamuse. —Red with a suggestion of vieux rose. |
| Kimagayo. —Soft rose. | Waka Kayede. —Bright cerise crimson. Tall. |
| Kinjo-no-tama. —Salmon, semi-double. | Xmas Cheer. —Light carmine red, semi-double. |
| | Yayehiryu. —Bright scarlet, semi-double. |

The roses I got from you are doing so well that I am encouraged to try some more, although my soil is pure silver sand as deep as you can dig. I have followed the advice you gave me and the results are most satisfactory.—Miss H.M., Southport, Q'ld., 27/4/'39.

All the roses sent the last two years have been a complete success. They have been remarkable and have given immense pleasure to all who have seen them.—W.D., Canberra, A.C.T., 27/4/'39.

The Kurume Azaleas make good hedges.

Azalea Mollis

The ordinary evergreen Azaleas give a wonderful range of colour from white, through pinks to deep reds. In the Mollis and Mollis hybrids a further range of colour is provided. These comprise a number of shades from yellow and salmon to orange-red, pink, and red tones. Although not evergreen, the plants are most effective in early spring when covered with their sweetly scented flowers which in an established plant completely cover the bush. The plants require the same treatment regarding manuring and soil as other Azaleas and may be grown in partial shade if desired. Suitable for H.M.Mts. and selected positions in S.

7/6 each. Freight or postage extra.



Azalea Mollis.

MOLLIS.

Comte de Papadoli.—Red
J. C. van Tol.—Red.
M. Koster.—Carmine.
William III.—Claret.

MOLLIS X SINENSIS.

Anthony Koster.—Deep yellow.
Dr. Reichenbach.—Salmon buff.
Emile Liebig.—Salmon shaded.
F. van der Bomm. Salmon.
Hortulanus Witte.—Golden salmon.
Hugo Koster.—Salmon red.
Mrs. A. E. Endtz.—Deep yellow.
Nic. Beets.—Orange yellow.
T. J. Siedel.—Salmon orange.

Ghent Azaleas

Another type of deciduous Azaleas. These are smaller in growth and the flowers smaller than Mollis, but are usually of colours which are not obtainable in the other deciduous types. 7/6 each. Freight or postage extra.

Beaute Celeste.—Rose.
Bouquet de Flore.—Salmon pink.
Coccinea speciosa.—Orange red.
Gloria Mundi.—Vermilion.
Josephine Klinger.—Red.

Nancy Waterer.—Bright yellow.
Narcissiflora.—Sulphur yellow, double.
Pallas.—Red yellow.
Unique.—Deep yellow.

The roses and shrubs I got from you several years ago have done awfully well and I am very pleased with them.—Mrs. H.F., Tumblong, 29/4/'39.

For the past twelve years I have been getting rose plants continuously and they are just as good now as they were twelve years ago. A friend said to me as he was watching me planting this week, "No wonder you still get your roses from Hazlewoods."—A.B., Punchbowl, 8/5/'39.

Deciduous Azaleas provide yellow and orange shades.

Bouvardias

A beautiful class of plants, one of the most charming perennials, flowering all through the summer, almost to the middle of winter. The young plants should be protected from the frost, but when once established, are rarely affected. Water and well mulch during hot summer months and cut back in the early spring. B. & S. and, if sheltered from frost, in A.M.P. Plant in December.

Alfred Neuner.—Double; petals waxy white.

Beauty of Brisbane.—Pure white, robust habit.



BOUVARDIAS.

1/- each; 10/- per dozen.
Freight or postage extra.

Bocchii.—Bright pink, white throat; very fine.

Dazzler.—Light scarlet.

Duchess of York.—Dainty blush pink.

Enid Oliver.—A distinct variety of a pale pink shade; the individual flowers are formed by six or even more petals; strong grower.

Ethel Kerslake.—Flowers large, pure white.

Federal Queen.—A cross between President Cleveland and King of Scarlets. Vivid red.

Flavescens Improved.—Large single yellow.

Hogarthii Fl. Pl.—Double salmon red.

Humboldtii Corymbiflora.—Imp., snow white, large. Fragrant perfume.

King of Scarlets.—Immense blooms of deep scarlet. Freely produced.

Mabel Porter.—Dark crimson, large.

Miss Ida Cheeseman.—A very distinct variety, with large flowers of a delicate pink colour, the tube and reverse of petals being a deeper shade.

President Cleveland.—Brilliant scarlet.

President Garfield.—Double pale pink.

Priory Beauty.—Pale rose; fine; large trusses.

I am pleased to advise that the plants purchased from you last year have all done well, especially Golden Beauty, which is a beautiful colour and a good grower.—H.B., Auckland, N.Z., 27/4/'39.

I appreciate the fact that I have not yet received a bad plant from you and your packing is very good. All orders arrive in perfect condition.—A.R.M., Millthorpe, 1/5/'39.

The plants and roses arrived and were very satisfactory. So much so that I am sending this further order to you in preference to other States.—A.S., Jerilderie, 2/5/'39.

Avoid failure. Plant Bouvardias in December.

Ericas (The Heath)

2/- each. Freight or postage extra.

Ericas are a very pretty class of plants and very free-flowering. Anyone possessing a small collection may have flowers throughout the entire year; in fact, some of the varieties are scarcely ever out of bloom.

The most suitable soil for Heaths is sandy peat, but they will do very well in any ordinary sandy ground; when the soil is naturally heavy, a mixture of about one-half or more of river sand will grow Heaths very well, but no manure of any kind should be used unless it is thoroughly decomposed, and then it should only be applied as a top-dressing or mulching during summer. On no account should lime be used near the plants. They must be kept well watered and not disturbed by digging. In the Sydney climate it is recommended to place a drain pipe sunk in the ground alongside each plant and water down the pipe. This ensures the necessary moisture near the roots. H.M.Mt.S.

Arborea.—Small white fragrant flowers. Tall growing.

Autumnalis.—Deep rose, small bell flowers.

baccans.—Pink, large bells.

Bowieana.—Pure white, tubular flowers, silvery foliage.

Carnea King George.—Carmine.

Charsleyana.—Pale pink.

Cruenta.—Orange red, long spiked blooms.

grandinosa.—White, bell shaped flowers. Very fine.

Hentyana.—Delicate pink, base of tube white.

hybrida.—Red.

Intermedia.—Pure white.

Jubilee.—Deep rose pink.

Linnaeoides.—Pink.

mammosa.—Rosy crimson. Long tubes.

Melanthera.—Lavender purple with deep eye.

multiflora.—Masses of tiny mauve-pink bells. Very decorative.

regerminans.—Tiny silvery-mauve bells in great profusion.

vulgaris.—The Purple Scotch Heather.

vulgaris alba.—White Heather of Scotland.

vulgaris Allportii.—Deep crimson.

Webbleyana.—Pink.

Webbleyana alba. White.

Wilmoreaana.—Pink and white.

Menziesia (Irish Heath)

MENZIESIA (After A. Menzies).—Irish Heath. Summer and Autumn.

polifolia, E.2.—Drooping bell shaped purple flowers belonging to the

Erica family and requiring the same cultivation. H.M.Mts. 2/-.

polifolia alba, E.2.—A white flowered form of the above. 2/-.

The roses I bought from you last year proved most satisfactory and have grown into fine bushes. I have recommended your firm to others in this town.—O.R.R., Toowoomba, Q'ld. 18/7/39.

The roses and shrubs arrived in very good condition and were particularly well packed, and as you may wish to know, are all growing very nicely. The shrubs especially are very nice plants.—R.B.McG., Moruya. 26/6/39.

The roses arrived in good order and I congratulate you on your splendid packing and the excellent quality of the plants sent. They were all so robust and healthy and are making marvellous progress.—Mrs. R.V.M., Bourke. 11/9/39.

Never allow Heaths to get dry at the roots.

Fuchsias

These flowering shrubs are very popular, both for bush house and garden. They do best in partial shade, and should be sheltered from frost and strong wind. 1/- each. Freight or postage extra.



Doubles.

- Ballet Girl.**—Sepals scarlet. Pure white corolla. Semi-double.
Countess of Hopetoun.—Syn. with White Jubilee.
De Cherville.—Sepals red, corolla purple.
Dollar Princess.—Tube and sepals crimson. Corolla purple.
Edward de Perrodit.—Red sepals, plum corolla striped red.
Engelmanni.—Pale pink, red veins.
Enfant Prodigy.—Small flowers, in quite large clusters. Red sepals, plum corolla.
Jubilee.—Crimson sepals; rosy mauve corolla.
Molesworth.—Red sepals, large white corolla. One of the freest blooming white varieties.
Mrs. E. G. Hill.—Red sepals, white corolla.
Mrs. Gyder-Brown.—Red sepals, plum corolla.
Phenomenal.—Red sepals, corolla azure violet flaked red.
Professor Rontgen.—Red sepals, corolla plum splashed pink.
Victor Hugo.—Large red sepals, corolla violet purple, streaked red.

Single.

- Beauty of Exeter.**—Bright pink.
Crinoline.—Deep rose, spreading petals.
Dainty Lady.—Sepals deep carmine red, white corolla.

Rose of Castile.—White sepals. Violet corolla.

Rose of Denmark.—Sepals blush pink, corolla, bright pink, very dainty.

R. U. Nicholls.—White sepals, red corolla.

HYBRIDS AND SPECIES.

Arborea.—Clusters of rosy purple flowers. Makes a tall shrub.

Carter's Meteor.—Distinctive foliage, green, yellow and crimson.

Coralie.—Long tubes, coral.

Corymbiflora.—Long tubular red flowers produced in large corymbs.

Corymbiflora alba.—Similar to the above. White tube and rosy sepals.

Crimson Bedder.—Edges of leaves and young growths bright red. Rather trailing habit.

Earl of Beaconsfield.—Sepals light rosy carmine. Corolla deeper in colour.

Gartenmeister Bonstedt.—Crimson flowers; foliage bronze green.

Gracilis.—Flowers small but profuse. Crimson.

Gracilis rubens.—Small leaves flushed and edged with pink.

Gracilis variegata.—Green leaves margined white.

Mary.—Crimson.

Souv. de Henry Henkel.—Long tubular pink flowers produced in clusters.

Tom Thumb.—A dense growing bush with small leaves and flowers which have bright crimson sepals and dark purple corolla. Very dwarf.



Fuchsias require protection from wind, heat and drought.

Paeonia Officinalis

HERBACEOUS PAEONY.

These cool climate favourites require little recommendation where they are known, but we consider them well worth a trial in the hill districts around Sydney, where they can be given a fairly cool position in partial shade and left undisturbed for a number of years. They die down to the roots each winter, shooting again in the spring, and are thus different from the tree Paeony. 2/6 each, 27/- dozen. Freight or postage extra.

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| Albert Crousse.—Soft pink flecked carmine. | Koningin Wilhelmina.—Rose pink. |
| Bunker Hill.—Tyrian rose. | Lord Kitchener.—Brilliant red. |
| Charlemagne.—Lilac white. | Madame Jules Dessert. — Pure white, flushed pink. |
| Claire Dubois.—Clear satin pink. | Marie Crousse.—Salmon pink. |
| Clemenceau.—Carmine. | Sarah Bernhardt.—Rose pink. |
| Denis Debatenes.—Purplish rose. | Souv. de Louis Bigot.—Bengal pink. |
| Festiva Maxima.—Double snow white. | Venus.—Shell pink. |
| | Victor Hugo.—Carmine red. |

Perennial Phlox

No class of plants produce a finer display of bloom than well grown Phlox. The flowers range from pure white to dark crimson-salmon and purple in many shades. They do best on an East or South border in deep rich soil, kept well watered in summer. They should not be disturbed after planting, as they do best when established a year or two. Unless otherwise priced, 9d. each. Freight or postage extra.

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| Aegir.—Brilliant scarlet red, dwarf and free flowering; does not bleach in the sun. | Mrs. E. Pritchard.—Clear rosy mauve, large flower and truss; tall. |
| Commander in Chief.—Crimson red with darker eye, brilliant colour. | Mrs. H. J. Jones.—Deep mauve with light zone surrounding a carmine eye. |
| Etna.—Deep coral red, maroon eye. | Mrs. M. Hoboken.—Soft clear pink, large truss. |
| Evangeline.—Clear rose pink with dark eye; tall. | Mrs. Noorderwier.—Fine rosy salmon with white eye. Very effective. Tall. |
| Geo. A. Strohleln.—Crimson red. | Newbird.—Rosy crimson with crimson eye. |
| Giroflee.—Large mauve flowers. 1/6. | Paladin.—Large salmon-rose flowers. 1/6. |
| Gruppenkonigen.—Satin rose with dark eye; tall. | Reichsgraf Von Hockberg.—Brilliant amaranth. |
| H. Hirth.—Clear rosy pink, rosy scarlet eye. | Rheinlander.—Salmon pink with cherry red eye. |
| Iris.—Bluish violet with deeper eye. | Saladin.—Orange scarlet. 1/6. |
| Lord French.—Carmine red, large flowers and truss. | Selma.—Pink with cherry-red eye. |
| Lottie Kohler.—White with rosy carmine eye. Very pretty. | Splendour.—Rose pink with deeper eye. Enormous truss. |
| Marie S. Jacob.—Pale lilac, with white eye. | Sweetheart.—Salmon with red eye. 1/6. |
| Mia Ruys.—Pure spotless white, large flower. Dwarf. | Thor.—Very bright salmon red with carmine centre. |
| Mrs. Ada Ellis.—Rosy red. Semi-dwarf. | W. Watson.—Pink with dark eye. |
| | W. Kesselring.—Large dark violet with white eye. |

The roses I purchased from you in 1936 have proved a great success and have stood up to the recent drought conditions wonderfully.—Miss I.B.R., Castlemaine, Vict., 8/5/'39.

Phlox, when translated, means "flame."

Rhododendrons

The name comes from Rhodon, a rose; and dendron, a tree; and where suitable conditions exist they are the elite of the spring flowering shrubs. They are primarily mountain or cool climate plants, and where these conditions are not naturally available, they should be provided by planting on the southern side of a wall or similar protection. A sandy loam is best, while lime and dryness at the roots must be avoided at all costs. After flowering, the plants should be heavily mulched with well decayed leaves or animal manure, to ensure cool and moist conditions for the roots during the summer months. The correct pronunciation of the first syllable is Rod, and not Road, as commonly used. One authority cleverly writes "if you spare the rod you spoil the word." H.M.Mts. and in select positions in S. Spring.

Some few years ago considerable work was done by plant collectors in China and neighbouring countries. Among their finds were a large number of distinct species of Rhododendrons and these were immediately turned to account by hybridists. The resulting crosses produced many fine kinds which were quite an advance on the old hybrids. The following sorts offer a splendid selection and we recommend them with every confidence, 8/6 each. Freight or postage extra.

Alice.—Rosy pink.

Bagshot Ruby.—Bright ruby red.

Britannia.—Scarlet crimson, large truss.

C. B. van Nes.—Dark waxy scarlet.

Doncaster.—Deep red.

Langley Park.—Brilliant, deep red.

Madame de Bruin.—Cerise red.

Pink Pearl.—Clear pink, early.

Unknown Warrior.—Bright red.

We can also supply a collection of the older types, including the following, from 6/- each. Freight or postage extra.

Alarm.—Red, white centre.

Black Prince.—Crimson red.

Broughtonianum.—Rosy crimson.

Concessum.—Bright rose.

Congestum roseum.—Light rose, spotted.

Countess of Haddington.—White, flushed rose.

Duchess of Edinburgh.—Pink.

Elfrida.—Pale rose pink.

Elegans.—Rose.

Erectum.—Bright crimson.

Fastuosum.—Double mauve.

Florence.—Pink.

John Waterer.—Carmine.

Joseph Whitworth.—Dark purple lake.

Lady Grenville.—Deep purple.

Madame Masson.—White.

Mary Blane.—Crimson scarlet.

Sappho.—White, dark throat.

Sidney Herbert.—Lavender.

Sir Robert Peel.—Crimson.

Vesuvius.—Crimson.

Viscount Powerscourt. — Red, deeply spotted.

White Pearl.—Blush, changing to white.

Violets

King of the Doubles.—Blue. 6d. each.

Marie Louise.—Double mauve. 6d. each.

Princess Mary. — Large, deep purple.
Strong grower. 6d. each.

Princess of Wales.—Rich dark blue.
Recommended. 3d. each.

Rosine.—Single. Bright rose pink.
Vigorous. 3d. each.

Water Lilies

These beautiful aquatics are quite the fashion and we are preparing large stocks for September delivery which is the best planting time. Where ponds are not already provided much may be done by sinking half a 40-gallon petrol drum to soil level. In the bottom of the drum there should be 6 to 8 inches of rich

The new Rhododendrons are better.



Water Lily Lake, Sydney Botanic Gardens.

sweet potting soil. After planting the lilies in this, three inches of clean sand should be added as a top layer and the drum then filled with water. Fish may be introduced to keep down mosquitoes, while the soil should be renewed every two years at least. Freight or postage is additional to all prices mentioned.

Those varieties marked "A" require the water at least 2ft. deep, and when fully grown will cover an area of 6ft., "B" water 1ft. 6in. deep to cover 4ft., and "C" 1ft. deep to cover 1ft. 6in. to 2ft.

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| <p>Arc en Ciel, A.—Light green foliage and flowers rosy red, with long, narrow petals. 5/- each.</p> <p>Arethusa, A.—Rich, rose-crimson, cup shaped flowers and deep green foliage. 5/- each.</p> <p>Atropurpurea, A.—Dark crimson flowers, with golden yellow anthers. 7/6 each.</p> <p>Cemanche, B.—Centre light coppery red, outer petals pale yellow flushed copper. 5/- each.</p> <p>Escarboucle, A. & B.—Bright crimson flowers, with conspicuous crimson stained anthers. 7/6 each.</p> <p>Gigantea, A.—Blue. Will not stand frost. 5/- each.</p> <p>Harrisiana, A. & B.—Flowers bright rosy red, outer petals paler. 5/- each.</p> <p>Leydeckeri fulgens, C.—Brilliant crimson flowers and attractive olive green foliage flecked reddish brown. 7/6 each.</p> <p>Luciana, C.—Bright pink, star shaped</p> | <p>flowers, paler on outer petals. 5/- each.</p> <p>Lusitania, A.—Deep rose, paler on outside of petals, and deep reddish brown stamens. 5/- each.</p> <p>Marliacea albida, A.—Large, snow white flowers and dark, olive green foliage. 3/6 each.</p> <p>Marliacea chromatella, A.—Large, soft yellow flowers and foliage dark green mottled reddish brown. 3/6 each.</p> <p>Odorata rosea, B.—Pale flesh pink, fading to white flowers. 3/6 each.</p> <p>Odorata sulphurea, B.—Bright yellow flowers, and dark, olive green foliage spotted bronze. 5/- each.</p> <p>Stellata, C.—Flowers light blue, foliage light green faintly spotted bronze. This variety dies down each winter. 5/- each.</p> <p>Suavissima, B.—Rich rose pink flowers and deep olive green foliage. 4/- each.</p> <p>Sultan, A.—Flowers rosy maroon, outer petals paler. 5/- each.</p> |
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Nymphaea gigantea requires a warm, frostless climate.



An Attractive Rock Garden, Rose Bay, Sydney.

Rock gardens are particularly suitable for steep banks where mowing is difficult. Out of the way corners and unsightly places may be made most attractive by this form of garden craft.

Herbaceous, Perennial and Rockery Plants

By way of explanation it should be noted that the names indicated in this heading are definite divisions or classes in the plant world. They are not "annuals" which flower and die in the one year, nor are they "biennials" which make their main growth the first season and produce their blooms and seed in the second before expiring. Taking them in order, the "Herbaceous" section is really one of plants having perennial roots and annual stems. Clients are asked to notice this fact particularly as frequently when a pot is received with no easily visible plant a hasty conclusion is formed quite overlooking the fact that the hidden crowns will produce vigorous shoots each season, which will die to the ground in the winter. Typical plants of this nature

are Michaelmas Daisies or Anemone Japonica.

The "Perennial" class still belong to the Herb Section, but though the stems do not necessarily die each year, they never make a woody growth which would justify their inclusion amongst the "shrubs."

"Rockery" plants embrace several types, including many of the "Succulents," but the main qualification is suitability for Rock Garden culture. This comprises habit of growth and in many cases suitability to hot dry conditions found in such positions on the one hand, and a different list of those which thrive under extreme moisture.

If full particulars are forwarded with a statement of local conditions, special recommendations for gardens of this nature will be provided.

The herbaceous plants which die down to the roots (or bulbs) each winter are as follows:—Alstromeria, Anemone, Aster, Astilbe, Boltonia, Erigeron,

Helenium, Helianthus, Paeony, Physostegia, Platycodon, Polygonatum, Rudbeckia, Solidago, Stokesia, Thalictrum.

Turn waste places into Rock Gardens.

FREIGHT OR POSTAGE IS ADDITIONAL TO ALL PRICES MENTIONED.

- ACANTHUS.**—(Akantha, a spine).
mollis.—Bold foliage plant for border. The leaves of this variety are said to have given rise to the Corinthian style of architecture. 1/-.
ACHILLEA.—(Achilles, pupil of Chiron, first used it in medicine). Milfoil. Low growing herbs producing flowers very suitable for cutting.
Cerise Queen.—Flat heads of cerise flowers. Strong grower. Summer, 2ft. 1/-.
ptarmica, fl. pl.—The Pearl. Double white. Summer. 2ft. 1/-.
tomentosa.—Greyish foliage and heads of bright yellow flowers. Spring, 8in. 1/-.
ADENOPHORA.—(From aden, a gland, and phoreo, to bear.) 2ft. 1/6.
verticillata.—Purple-blue, Campanula-like flowers and dark green foliage. Spring to autumn. May be grown in sun or shade.
AETHIONEMA.—(Aitho, to scorch, and nema, a filament, in reference to a burnt appearance in the stamens).
warleyensis.—Neat bushes of bluish-green foliage, covered in spring with heads of rosy flowers. 6in. 1/6.
AGAPANTHUS.—(From agape, love; anthos, flower). African Lily. 3ft.
umbellatus.—Blue. 1/-.
umbellatus alba.—White. 1/-.
 Hardy plants which give quantities of flowers in mid-summer. They revel in a moist situation, but can be grown anywhere in the garden.
AGATHEA.—(From agathos, excellent; referring to the beauty of the flowers).
coelestis.—A dwarf shrub bearing blue flowers with yellow centre from spring to autumn. Cut back after flowering to promote new growth. 1/-.
AJUGA.—(A, not, and zugon, a yoke; the calyx being one leaved). 9in.
metallica.—Large bronzy red leaves and spikes of blue Salvia-like flowers. Very effective. Partial shade. Summer. 1/-.
reptans multicolor.—Bronze foliage, marbled pink and cream, and blue flowers. Summer. 1/-.
ALONSOA.—(After Z. Alonso.) Attractive dwarf perennial suitable for rockeries or low borders.
gracilis.—Scarlet. Compact growth. 9in. Spring. 1/6.
ALSTROMERIA.—(In honour of Baron Alstromer, a Swedish botanist.) Peruvian Lily. Summer. 1/- each.
aurantiaca.—Dark orange. 2ft.
psittacina.—Green and red. 2ft.
tricolor.—Green and red striped. 2ft.
violacea.—Purple red with green splashes. 1ft.
ALYSSUM.—(A, not, and lyssa, rage. The plant was supposed to allay anger).

- rostratum.**—A dense bush covered with tiny yellow flowers in Spring. 12in. 1/-.
saxatile.—Clusters of bright yellow flowers in early Spring. 9in. 1/6.
ANEMONE.—(From anemos, the wind.) Japanese Windflower. These plants do best in shade and are all forms of the Japanese Anemone often called in common with other plants "japonica." Highly recommended for autumn display. 2 to 3ft. 1/- each.
elegantissima.—Satin pink, double.
Hupehensis.—Carmine.
Kriemhilde.—Rose, double.
Lorely.—Lilac rose, semi-double.
Richard Ahrends.—Rose.
Whirlwind.—Large white, semi-double.
ANIGOZANTHOS.—(Anoigo, to expand, and anthos, a flower; describing the branching expansion of the flower stalk). 3ft.
Manglesii.—The well-known West Australian Kangaroo Paw. Red and green. Spring. 1/6.
ANTHERICUM.—(From anthos, a flower, and kerbos, a hedge; in reference to the tall flower stems.)
alba variegatum.—A band of white through the centre of the leaf. Showy variegated foliage plants suitable for bush-house and shady rockeries. 1/-.
ARABIS.—(Arabia, probably in reference to the dry positions where many of the species grow). 9in.



Alstromeria.

Japanese Anemones are recommended.

- Alpina.**—Low spreading plants covered with white flowers in Spring. 1/-.
- ARENARIA.**—(Arena, sand; a reference to the sandy soil in which the plant grows). 1in.
- balearica.**—A tiny moss-like plant for covering damp stones in shade. White flowers. Summer. 1/-.
- ARISTEA.**—(Arista, a point; drawing attention to the rigid points of the leaves). Iris-like plants with heads of lovely blue flowers. Spring.
- cyanea.**—9in. 1/-.
- ARMERIA.**—(The Latin name for the Sweet William). Thrift. Tufted plants with round heads of pink flowers on erect stems. Spring and summer.
- gigantea.**—2ft. 1/6.
- Isobel Burdett.**—18in. 1/6.
- Vindictive.**—6in. 1/-.
- ARTEMISIA.**—(Artemis, one of the names of Diana).
- gnaphalioides.**—Ghost Bush. Grey foliage and yellow flowers in large heads which keep for months when cut. Summer. 1/6.
- lactiflora.**—Tall spikes of small creamy white flowers suitable for cutting. Summer. 1/6.
- ASTER, Perennial.**—(From aster, a star). Michaelmas Daisies. 2 to 3 feet. Hardy herbaceous plants flowering in Summer. 1/- each.
- Acme.**—Very large, pale lavender
- Blue Gem.**—Large semi-double flowers. Fine clear colour.
- Cordifolius Diana.**—Pretty erect habit, each stem covered with pale lavender flowers.
- Countess of Dudley.**—Clear pink. Dwarf.
- Daphne.**—Mauve pink. Dwarf.
- Herman Lons.**—Large, lavender blue.
- Lady H. Maddocks.**—Lavender. Dwarf.
- Little Boy Blue.**—Semi-double, bright blue flowers. Very dwarf.
- Maggie Perry.**—Large, soft mauve.
- Maid of Athens.**—Large, mauve pink. A very fine variety.
- Marjorie.**—Rose pink. Dwarf.
- Mons.**—Large, deep mauve pink.
- October Dawn.**—Bright lilac and mauve.
- Perry's Blue.**—One of the best of the blues. Very large heads of flower.
- Royal Blue.**—Large rich purple blue flowers, with golden yellow disc.
- Silver Spray.**—Small white flowers.
- St. Egwin.**—Clear pink
- Viminalis.**—Small white. Splendid for cutting.
- White Climax.**—Best of the whites.
- ASTILBE.**—(From a, not; and stilbe, brightness.) Goat's Beard. Hardy, moisture loving plants, bearing upright plumes of flowers very like Tamarix. Summer. 2ft. 2/-.
- Fanal.**—Dark foliage. Best red.
- Gloria purpurea.**—Very dark pink.
- Granat.**—Deep carmine red.
- King Albert.**—Pure white growth to 6ft.
- Kriemhilde.**—Large salmon flowers.
- Mars.**—Brilliant dark leaves, red flowers.
- Rheinland.**—Clear carmine pink.
- AUBRIETIA.**—(Named after M. Aubriet.) Effective rockery plants for a cool climate or shady position. They flower in the early spring in dense masses. 6in. 1/- each.
- Bridesmaid.**—Mauve pink fading to pink.
- Crimson King.**—Rich purple flushed crimson.
- Mrs. Lloyd Edwards.**—Brilliant purple.
- rosea splendens.**—Soft pink.
- Souv. de W. Ingram.**—Rosy pink changing to pale blue.
- AUDIBERTIA.**—(Named after M. Audibert, a noted nurseryman). 3ft.
- incana.**—A Salvia-like bush producing blue flowers in late Autumn. 1/-.
- BILLBERGIA.**—(Billberg, a Swedish Botanist).
- nutans.**—Rockery plants, with peculiar coloured, yellowish, rosy blue flowers in spring. 1/-.
- BOLTONIA.**—(Named after J. B. Bolton, an English Professor of Botany). 5ft.
- glastifolia.**—White. 6d.
- rosea.** Pink. 1/-.



Aster Mons

Do not place shade-loving plants in hot situations.

Herbaceous plants bearing large heads of flowers like Michaelmas Daisies. Summer.

BRAVOA.—(Named after Bravo, a Mexican botanist). 18in.

geminiflora.—Pale salmon tubular flowers, deepening to reddish salmon. Summer. 1/6.

CALLA.—(From kalos, beautiful). Arum Lily.

ethiopica.—White Arum Lily. 1/-.

CAMPANULA.—(From campana, a bell). Bell flower. Low growing plants, requiring a shady, moist position. Spring. Unless otherwise priced, 1/-.

Boule de Nieve.—Double white. 36in. 1/6.

chrystocalyx.—Deep blue. Tall. 18in. 1/6.

coronata.—Large, double bright blue. Tall. 24in. 2/-.

garganica.—Blue. 6in.

grandis.—Large blue. Tall stems. 24in. 2/-.

istriaca.—Pale blue starry flowers. 9in. 2/-.

muralls.—Light blue. 9in. 2/-.

persicifolia alba.—White. 36in.

pulla.—Purple. 3in.

pulloides.—Large purple. 4in.

pusilla.—Blue. 12in.

pusilla alba.—White. 6in.

pusilla Miss Willmott.—Pale blue, 6in.

rotundifolia.—English Harebell. 12in.

CENTRANTHUS.—(Kentron, a spur, and anthos, a flower; referring to a spur-like process at the base of the flower). 3ft.

ruber.—An easily grown bushy plant nearly always in bloom. Bright red. 1/-.

CERASTIUM.—(From keras, a horn; from the form of the seed vessel).

tomentosum.—A trailing plant with silvery foliage and white flowers produced in spring and summer. Suitable for sunny rockeries. 1/-.

CHIERANTHUS.—(Chier, a hand, and anthos, a flower; in reference to the custom of carrying the wallflower in the hand for a nosegay). 1ft.

Allioni.—A dwarf orange Wallflower. Spring. 1/-.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.—(From chrysos, gold; anthos, a flower). 3ft.

Chiffon.—Large white flowers with frilled petals. 6d.

Mayfield Giant.—White blooms 3 inches across, with a double row of petals and large yellow centre. 6d.

Snowstorm.—6d.

These are three of the Shasta Daisies flowering in spring and summer which are classed under *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

CINERARIA.—(From cineres, ashes; in reference to the grey down covering the surfaces of the leaves).

maritima.—Yellow.

Used primarily for the silvery foliage which may be used for bordering or as a contrast for other colours. Dry, sunny position. From boxes. 6d. each.

CLIVEA.—(Named after the Duchess of Northumberland, a member of the Clive family). 2ft.

miniata.—Reddish orange flowers somewhat resembling *Amaryllis*, but with larger clusters of blooms. Spring. B.R.S. 2/-.

COMMELINA.—(Named after J. and G. Commelin, Dutch Botanists). Spiderwort.

sellowiana.—Blue flowers produced over a long period, dwarf spreading habit, and suitable for dry sunny positions. Recommended. 1/-.

CONVOLVULUS.—(Convolv, to entwine; which describes the twining habit of some species). 1ft.

cnereum.—A silvery leaved sub-shrub with pink buds opening to white flowers. Spring. 1/-.

mauritanicus.—A trailing rock plant with masses of blue flowers produced for months. 1/-.

COREOPSIS.—(Koris, a bug, and opsia, like; a good description of the appearance of the seed).

grandiflora. Perry's variety.—Semi-double form of the well-known yellow perennial. Spring. 1/-.

COTULA.—

Haastii.—Prostrate plant with feathery, light green leaves. Suitable for crazy paving. 2in. 1/-.

CRUCIANELLA.—(From the diminutive of crux, a cross; referring to the way the leaves are arranged). 9in.

stylosa.—A low growing rock plant with pink flowers. Summer. 1/-.

DIANTHUS.—(From dios, divine, and anthos, a flower). Pinks. Spring to autumn.

Adela.—Rose, with red eye, semi-double, fringed. Strong grower. 1/-.

alpinus.—Very dwarf with large rosy purple flowers. 3in. 1/-.

Amos.—Double pink with dark eye. One of the best. 1/-.

Beth.—Double rose pink. 1/-.

Brightness.—Single rosy red, dark eye. Dwarf and free flowering. 1/-.

cruentus.—Deep crimson flowers on long stalks. Very free flowering. 1/6.

deltoides. *Pride of Rockmore.*—Small crimson flowers with darker eye. Dark foliage and creeping habit. 1/-.

Ethel.—Fringed deep pink. Single. 1/-.

Ericas must not suffer from dryness.

- Jane Manning.—Deep red. 1/6.
- Mrs. E. Prichard.—Crimson, dark eye, double. 1/-.
- Pinkie.—Pale pink, semi-double, fringed. 1/-.
- Squarrosus.—Small tufts with white fringed flowers on 12in. stems. 1/-.
- Sternbergii.—Tufted grower with small pink, star shaped flowers. 12in. 1/-.
- DIASCIA.—(Diaskeo, to adorn; on account of pretty flowers.) 15in.
- Barberae.—A unique, salmon pink, flowering rock plant resembling *Nemesia* and *blooming for many months. 1/-.
- DICENTRA.—(From dis, twice; and kentron, a spur; in allusion to the double spurred flowers.) Included in this family is the plant commonly known as Bleeding Heart, often wrongly written as *Dielytra* or *Dichytra*. Spring.
- formosum.—Bright red. 12in. 2/-.
- spectabilis.—The pink and white Bleeding Heart. 18in. 2/6.
- DIELYTRA.—See *Dicentra*.
- ECHIUM.—(From echis, a viper; seeds resembling a viper's head).
- candicans.—Deep blue, slightly shaded pink. Spring. 3ft. 1/6.
- FARFUGIUM.—
- grande.—Large, dark green, peltated leaves, with blotches of creamy-yellow. 12in. 1/6.
- FELICIA.—(Felix, happy).
- petiolata.—A semi-prostrate bush covered with pink flowers in early Spring and summer. 9in. 1/-.
- FESTUCA.—(A Latin name for straw).
- Fescue Grass.
- glauca.—Silvery green foliage in low tufts for edgings or rockeries. 1/-.
- FUCHSIA.—
- procumbens.—A low growing creeper, suitable for shady rockeries or bushhouse work; yellow and green flowers in spring, followed by red berries. 1/6.
- GAZANIA.—(From gaza, richness; in reference to the large gaudy flowers).
- Sorts. From 4d. each; 3/- per doz. Useful rock plants.
- GERANIUM.—(Gernaos, a crane; there is a beak-like torus, or projection, beyond the seeds). Spring.
- lancastrienne.—Trailing habit. Flowers pink, with deeper veinings. 9in. 1/-.
- sanguineum.—Similar to above, with rosy purple flowers. 9in. 1/-.
- sanguineum compacta.—A compact, rosy purple form. 1/6.
- GEUM.—(From geyo, to stimulate). Some of the varieties were considered as valuable as Peruvian bark.
- Dolly North.—Chinese orange flowers, which are borne in great profusion for most of the year. 6d.
- GYPSOPHILA.—(Gypsos, chalk, and phileo, to love; a valuable suggestion as to the soil most suitable for them).
- paniculata.—Sprays of dainty white flowers, very suitable for cutting. Summer. 2ft. 1/-.
- repens rosea.—A prostrate rock plant with sprays of soft pink flowers. Summer. 6in. 1/-.
- HEERIA.—(In honour of Oswald Heer).
- elegans.—A trailing plant suitable for rockeries or hanging baskets; purplish flowers are freely produced. Summer. 1/-.
- HELIENIUM.—(Named after the beautiful Helen, the cause of the Trojan war). Sneezewort.
- autumnale rubrum.—Crimson brown. 4ft. 6d.
- Crimson Beauty.—Brownish crimson and orange. 2ft. 6d.
- July Sun.—Clear yellow flowers, with a darker centre and dark veinings. 1/-.
- Madame Canivet.—Large, pure golden yellow flowers, dwarf grower. 1/-.
- pumilum magnificum.—Yellow. 4ft. 6d.
- Riverton Beauty.—Pale yellow, purplish black centre. 4ft. 6d.
- Flowers are like miniature single chrysanthemums. Most uncommon and beautiful, well worth a place in any garden. Autumn.
- HELIANTHEMUM.—(From helios, the sun; anthemion, a flower). Sun Rose.
- Fire Ball.—Brilliant orange.
- Rose Queen.—Soft pink. Darker eye.
- Rubens.—Tango.
- Sudbury Gem.—Deep rose.
- sulphureum plenum.—Double, deep yellow. 1/6d.
- The Bride.—White.
- Venustum.—Maroon with orange scarlet eye.
- Venustum plenum.—Double form of above. 1/6.
- Low growing shrubby plants, suitable for rockwork or edgings for beds or borders. Spring. 1/- each.
- HELIANTHUS.—(From helios, the sun; anthos, a flower). Tall growing, single, perennial Sunflower. Late Summer.
- hybrida.—Golden yellow. 1/-.
- maximilianus.—Yellow. 1/-.
- HELICHRYSUM.—(From helios, the sun, and chrysos, gold; referring to the beauty of the flowers). 1ft.
- apiculatum.—A native plant with greyish foliage and heads of deep yellow flowers which are borne practically throughout the year. 1/-.
- HEMEROCALLIS.—(From hemero, a day; kallos, beauty). Day Lily. Summer.

Iris Germanica stand dry conditions well.



Helianthus (Perennial).

Estmere.—Single, apricot yellow with orange yellow reverse. 18in. 1/6.

flava.—Single orange yellow, very fragrant. Erect growth. 3ft. 1/-.

fulva flora plena.—Large double flowers of a rich coppery orange, borne in clusters of 3 or 4. 3ft. 1/-.

HERNIARIA.—

glabra.—Forms a dense mat of tiny, dark green leaves. Suitable for crazy paving. 2in. 1/-.

HETEROCENTRON.—(Heteros, variable; centron, a spur).—Soft wooded plants which are best cut down to the ground each year. The plants then shoot up many flowering stalks, which give a very fine effect. Autumn.

roseum.—Pink. 1/6.

HEUCHERA.—(Named after Professor Heucher, a German botanist). Low edging plants bearing profuse crops of bloom.

sanguinea.—Spikes of blood red flowers. Spring. 6d. each, 5/- doz.

HOLCUS.—(Holkos, the old Greek name of a grass).

bulbosa variegata.—Hardy grassy plant with silvery green leaves used for edging. 2/6 dozen.

HYPERICUM.—(An old Greek name).

coris.—A very dwarf variety with heath-like foliage and small golden flowers. Summer. 6in. 1/6.

cuneatum.—An upright growing sort with large yellow blooms. Summer. 1ft. 1/-.

polyphyllum.—Compact bushes 6 ins.

high with golden flowers in spring and autumn. 1/6.

reptans.—A trailing sort, with yellow blooms. Summer. 6in. 1/-.

IBERIS.—(Iberia, the ancient name of Spain, where the species abounds). Candytuft.

gibraltarica.—An easily grown mauve flowered plant for sunny rockeries. Spring. 1ft. 1/-.

IRIS.—(From iris, the eye; referring to the variety and beauty of the flowers). Spring.

Germanica type

Bearded Iris

Ambassadeur.—A strong grower, with large flowers. Standards reddish violet; falls dark violet. 1/3.

Anna Farr.—White margined blue. 9d.

Argynnis.—Standards yellow, falls violet carmine. 1/3.

Ballerine.—Standards light blue-violet; falls deeper in colour. Tall. 1/3.

Caterina.—Lavender. 9d.

Chester J. Hunt.—Deep blue. 9d.

Dalmatica.—Blue. Tall. 9d.

Duke of York.—Standards mauve-blue tinted bronze; falls soft mauve-blue. 1/3.

Ed. Michel.—A self coloured variety, deep reddish violet. 1/3.

Empress of India.—Large blue. 9d.

Fra Angelico.—Hazel blue and pastel shaded. 1/3.

Geo. Yeld.—Standards apricot yellow, falls wine red. 1/3.

Harpalion.—Lavender and blue shades. 1/3.

Ingeborg.—White. 9d.

Madame Cheri.—Violet, tinged pink and yellow. 1/3.

Madame Merveille.—White and light blue. 9d.

Mrs. Alan Gray.—Rosy pink. 9d.

Mrs. Reuthe.—White reticulated violet. 9d.

Oriflamme.—Blue and purple. Large. 9d.

Pioneer.—Large purple. 9d.

Purple King.—Large, crimson purple. 9d.

Royal.—Heliotrope pencilled purple. 9d.

Ruby Perry.—Dark rose. 1/3.

Soledad.—Yellow. 9d.

Souvenir de Madame Gaudichau.—Deep violet-purple self coloured. 1/3.

Sibirica type.

Blue King.—Blue and orange. 9d.

Snow Queen.—A white form of the type. 9d.

W. Wallace.—Deep purple flowers which stand up well above the foliage. 1/6.

Rock gardening has unlimited possibilities.

IRIS stylosa.—Lavender blue, flowers in Winter. 9d.

stylosa alba.—A white form with yellow markings on the throat. Winter. 9d.

IRIS tectorum.—Pale blue with deeper veinings. 9d.

tectorum album.—A white form with gold crest. 9d.

ISOLOMA.—(Isos, equal, and loma, a border; lobes of the corolla equal). 1ft.

hirsuta.—Attractive velvety green leaves with red edges and orange red tubular flowers. Spring. Suitable for shady rockeries. B.R.S. 1/-.

KNIPHOFIA.—(Named after Johann Kniphof). (Syn. Tritoma). Red Hot Poker. An interesting group of Lily-like plants which has been enormously improved by hybridists. Many new colours are now available, while the habits of growth vary from dwarf, medium to tall.

Baby Joy.—Free flowering, orange red. Dwarf. Spring. 9d.

Buttercup.—Yellow. Tall. Spring. 1/-.

Drummer Boy.—Rich orange. Dwarf. Spring. 1/-.

Edna Walling.—Deep orange shading to citron. Tall. Spring. 1/-.

ensifolia.—Golden yellow. Tall. Late autumn. 9d.

F. Crommelin.—Orange red shaded salmon. Dwarf. Spring. 9d.

Goldelse.—Rich citron yellow. Dwarf. Early spring. 9d.

gracilis.—Dwarf. Yellow and orange with semi-pendulous spikes. Spring. 9d.

Little Treasure.—Bright yellow shaded salmon. Dwarf. Spring. 9d.

nobilis.—Rich orange scarlet. Tall. Autumn. 9d.

Prince of the Netherlands.—Yellow and light red. Dwarf. Spring. 9d.

Rouge et Soufre.—Red and sulphur yellow. Tall. Spring. 1/-.

Royalist.—Yellow tipped red. Tall. Spring. 1/-.

uvaria.—Orange and scarlet. Tall. Autumn. 9d.

LIRIOPE.—(Named after the nymph Liriope).

spicata.—Violet.

Dwarf grass like plants suitable for shady rockeries or edges of beds. 2/6 doz.

LITHOSPERMUM.—(From Lithos, a stone; sperma, a seed).

coerulea.—A dwarf plant specially suitable for rock work in partial shade. The flowers are a lovely blue. Summer. 1/6.

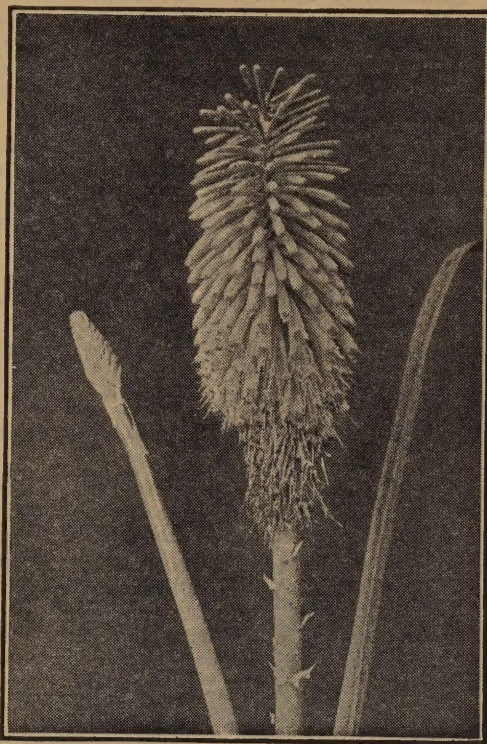
LOBELIA.—(Named after M. de L'Obel). **laxiflora, E.4.**—A particularly free

blooming perennial, flowering over a very long season. Long sprays of red tubular blossoms with orange throat. Recommended. 1/6.

LOTUS.—(The old Greek name).

peliorhynchus.—(From pelios, livid; rhynchos, a beak). A handsome trailing plant with silvery green fine foliage and brick red pea shaped flowers in spring and summer. Excellent for rockeries and for covering low embankments. 1/-.

LYCHNIS.—(From lychnos, a lamp; referring to the brilliancy of the flowers).



Kniphofia Uvaria

chalcidonica.—Brilliant scarlet. Summer. 2ft. 1/-.

Viscaria splendens.—A dwarf, free flowering edging plant. Pink. Spring. 6d.

MARGYRICARPUS.—(Margaron, a pearl, and karpos, a seed vessel; referring to the pearly succulent fruit). 1ft.

setosus.—Trailing green shoots dotted with white berries. 1/-.

MEGASEA.—(Syn. Saxifraga). 18in.

cordifolia.—Attractive foliage and sprays of beautiful waxy pink flowers which last for weeks. Requires shade. Winter. 1/6.

MELISSA.—(From melissa, a bee; literally, a bee-flower). Balm. 12in.

officinalis variegata.—An aromatic

Clothed hot, dry banks with Pigs Face.

plant with profuse cream variegation. 1/-.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.—(From *me-sembria*, mid-day; *anthemon*, a flower; referring to the flowers opening better on sunny days). Pigs Face.

Chamberlainii.—An uncommon variety with small flowers, at first bronze but changing to violet-cerise with age. Recommended. 4d. each.

Dorothy Russell.—Silvery mauve. 4d. each.

violacea.—Rich purple flowers produced abundantly through winter and early spring. 4d. each.

We can also supply white, rose pink, yellow, red. 4d. each; 3/- doz. Largely used for rockeries, and suitable for sea fronts or very dry and hot positions.

MISCANTHUS.—(From *miskos*, a stem; *anthos*, a flower; referring to the tall stems).

sinensis.—Silvery variegated foliage with plumed flower heads. 6d.

MONARDA.—(Named after M. Monardez, a physician of Seville).—The Bergamot.

Cambridge Scarlet.—Showy plants with dense heads of deep scarlet, *Salvia*-like flowers. Summer. 1/-.

NEPETA.—(Named from Nepet, a town in Tuscany).—Cat Mint.

Mussini.—Low growing border plants with grey foliage and producing masses of small lavender blue flowers. Recommended. From pots 1/- each. From Boxes, 6d. each, 4/- doz.

NERTERA.—(From *nerteros*, lowly; in reference to the growth). Bead plant.

depressa.—Profusely covered with yellow berries in summer. Suitable for rock pockets in moist, shady positions. 1/-.

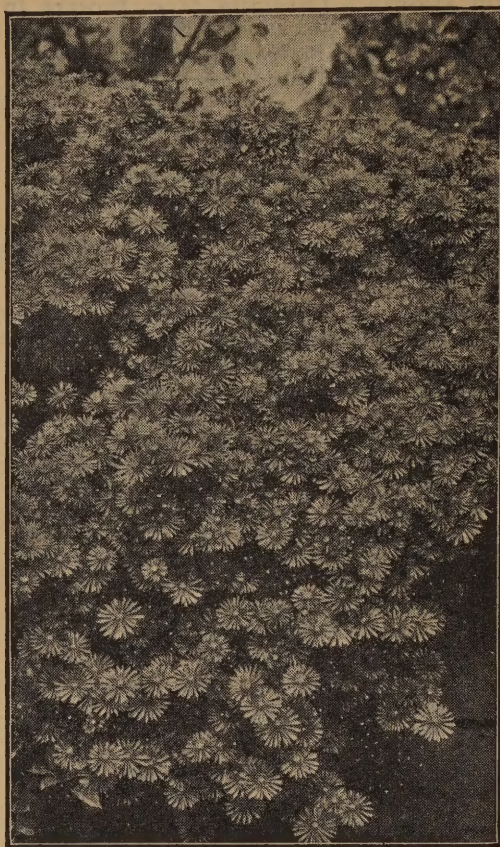
NIEREMBERGIA.—(Named after J. E. Nieremberg).

azurea.—An attractive bush and covered with deep blue, saucer-shaped flowers. Spring and summer. 18in. 1/-.

rivularis.—A creeping variety with large, cream, cup shaped flowers. Summer. 6in. 1/6.

OENOTHERA. (From *Oinos*, wine; *thera*, imbibing; because the roots of one of the species was supposed to be an incentive to drinking wine.)

rosea, E.—A delightful subject for rockeries and the points of formal bedding. The growth is quite prostrate, and the large flesh pink flowers are most attractive. Spring and summer. Liable to sucker and should be planted where it can be kept in control. 1/-.



**Mesembryanthemum
Chamberlainii.**

OPHIOPOGON.—(From *ophisa*, a serpent; and *pogon*, a beard). 12in.

Jaburan variegatus.—An attractive grass-like plant, with leaves heavily striped golden yellow and spikes of blue flowers in summer. Prefers shade. 2/-.

PAEONY.—See separate section for special list.

PHLOX.—(Perennial). See separate section.

PHLOX.—Phlox, flame; brilliancy of the flowers).

subulata.—Dense tufts of moss-like foliage, suitable for rockeries. Spring. 6in. 1/- each.

The following varieties are amongst the best:—

atropurpurea.—Bright, deep pink, with darker eye.

G. F. Wilson.—Pale mauve.

Hilda.—White, mauve eye.

Moonlight.—Soft grey-blue. Very compact habit.

rosea.—Clear pink, deep eye.

Vivid.—Bright salmon rose, slightly upright habit.

Describe the position and ask for suggestions.

PHYSOSTEGIA.—(From physa, a bladder; steg, a covering; formation of the calyx). Dragon's Head. 3ft.

virginiana.—Lilaceous pink.

virginiana alba.—Pure white.

virginiana speciosa.—Pale pink. Hardy summer and autumn flowers with erect spikes somewhat like *Salvia*. Highly recommended. 6d. each.

PLATYCODON.—(From platys, broad; kodon, a bell; form of flower).

Chinese Balloon Flower.—Large, cup shaped flowers which before opening are inflated like a balloon. Summer and autumn. 3ft. Highly recommended. 1/- each.

grandiflora alba.—Lilac white.

grandiflora Mariesii.—Deep blue.

PLUMBAGO. (From plumbum, lead, or a disease of the eye so called, to which a species of Plumbago was applied.)—Leadwort.

Larpenae.—A herbaceous variety of Plumbago with intense cobalt blue flowers. 1/-.

POLYGONATUM.—(From poly, many; gonu, a joint; numerous joints of the stem). Solomon's Seal. 1ft.

vulgare.—White flowers, somewhat like Lily of the Valley. Best in partial shade. Spring. 6d.

POTENTILLA.—(From potens, powerful; the supposed medicinal quality). Cinquefoil.

recta macrantha.—Branching heads of rich yellow flowers produced over a long season in summer. 2ft. 1/-.

PRIMULA.—(From Primus, the first; early flowering).

vulgaris.—English Primrose. Plants we are offering are in divisions and are of the true yellow type. Plants raised from seed are usually variable. Spring. 6d. each.

PYRETHRUM.—(From pyr, fire; alluding to its acrid roots). Feverfew.

matricaria.—A dwarf bushy plant producing masses of small double white blooms largely used for cut flowers and florists work. Spring and summer. 1/-.

RED HOT POKER.—See *Kniphofia*.

RUDBECKIA.—(Named after O. Rudbeck, a Swedish botanist).—Cone Flowers. Useful for cutting and massing. Summer and autumn. 2ft. 6d. each.

laciniata, fl. pl.—Golden Glow. Large, double flowers of deep golden yellow.

speciosa.—Yellow flowers with blackish brown centre.

RUPELLIA.—(After J. Ruelle). 12in.

portellae.—A dwarf plant of spreading habit having velvety, dark green leaves with silvery veinings and purple reverse. Rosy-carmine flowers. Requires semi shade. 1/-.

SALVIA.—(From salvo, to save; Medicinal qualities). Sage. Spring.

angustifolia.—Perennial *Salvia*. Blue. 4ft.

Bethellii.—Deep pink; flowers about 2 inches long. 1ft.

coccinea.—Scarlet. 3ft.

Grahami.—Purple blue. 2ft.

patens.—Deep blue. 1ft. 1/6.

pratense tenorei.—Long spikes of deep purple flowers. Requires a moist situation. 2ft. 1/6.

Plants in pots, 1/- each, except where otherwise marked.

SAPONARIA.—(From sapo, soap). Spring. 6in. 1/-.

caespitosa.—Small tufted growth and pink flowers.

SAXIFRAGA.—(Saxum, a stone, and frango, to break; supposed medicinal power).

Mrs. Piper.—Pink flowers with fine, moss-like foliage. Suitable for shady positions. Spring. 6in. 2/-.

SCABIOSA.—(From scabies, the itch; said to cure the disorder).—Pin-cushions.

columbaria.—Heliotrope. A very refined semi-shrubby variety from South Africa. Spring. Recommended. 1/-.

SCUTELLARIA.—(Scutella, a little saucer; form of calyx).

indica japonica.—A tiny rock plant for a shady position. Violet flowers. Spring to autumn. 6in. 1/-.

SILENE.—(Sialon, saliva, from the gummy secretion on the leaves of some which entraps small flies).



Silene maritima

- maritima*.—A spreading plant with white flowers produced during most of the year. 1/-.
maritima rosea.—Low compact habit and white flowers with a pinkish centre. Summer. 1/-.
Schafta.—Rose pink. Summer. 1/-.
SOLIDAGO.—(From *solidare*, to unite; supposed healing properties). Summer.
canadensis.—Golden Rod. 6d.
vigaurea nana.—Golden yellow. 6d.
STOKESIA.—(Named after Dr. Stokes, an English Botanist). Cornflower Aster. 1ft.
alba.—White.
cyanea.—Bluish mauve.
 Large aster-like flowers in spring and autumn. 1/-.
THALICTRUM.—(From *thallo*, to grow green; the bright green colour of the young shoots). Lavender Shower.
diptercarpum.—A hardy perennial with fern like leaves, and throwing up long stalks 4 or 5 ft. long, on which are borne great sprays of small mauve flowers with yellow anthers. Autumn. 1/-.
THYMUS.—(Thuo, to perfume). Thyme. Spring.
citriodorus.—The Lemon Thyme. This variety has a strong lemon scent and pale mauve-pink flowers. 12in. 1/-.
citriodorus variegatus.—Green leaves variegated white. Upright growth. 9in. 1/-.
erectus.—A distinct sort with upright growths. 6in. 1/-.
nitidus.—Mounds of moss-like growth and mauve flowers. 9in. 1/-.
pauciflorus.—Strong growing. 6in. 1/-.
serpyllum.—A dwarf growing variety covered with bright pink flowers in early Summer. This is the "Wild Thyme" of Shakespeare. 3in. 1/-.
serpyllum coccineus.—A profusion of tiny crimson flowers. 3in. 1/-.
serpyllum lanuginosus.—Creeping, silvery grey foliage. 1/6.
TULBAGIA.—(Named after a Dutch governor named Tulbagh at the Cape of Good Hope). 2ft.
violacea.—Narcissus like leaves. Heliotrope heads of flower somewhat like a *bouvardia*. Summer. 6d.
VERBENA.—Summer.
chamaedrifolia.—A trailing variety with small, brilliant scarlet flowers. 1/-.
erinoides.—Deep purple flowers, striped white. 1/-.
VERONICA.—A low growing section suitable for rockeries or dwarf borders in semi-shade. Spring. 6in. to 9in. 1/- each.
prostrata.—Clear blue.
repens.—Light blue. Spreading growth.
 Royal Blue.—Deep blue.
VINCA.—(From *vinculum*, a band; referring to the tough, long shoots).
variegata.—Trailing plants suitable for rock work in semi-shade. Yellow and green leaves, blue flowers. Summer. 1/-.
VITTADINIA.—(From *vitta*, a riband, and *aden*, a gland).
triloba.—Small white daisy like flowers which turn deep pink with age. Dwarf trailing habit, suitable for dry sunny banks or rockeries. Spring to autumn. From boxes, 6d.
WATSONIA.—(After W. Watson).
 Lesley Carson.—Rich salmon pink blooms and the best in this colour. 6d.
ZEPHYRANTHES.—(Zephyr, the west wind, and *anthos*, a flower).
 Autumn Crocus. Bulbous plants, flowering in the Summer.
candida.—White. 6in. 3d. each.
Rosea.—Pink. 9in. 3d. each.

The roses are a splendid lot and I am very pleased indeed to receive such fine plants.—Mrs. M.K.R., Vacluse. 1/6/39.

The dozen roses have come to me in very good condition and I am most pleased with them.—I.H., Brisbane, Q'ld. 1/6/39.

The roses and other plants arrived in excellent condition and I was very pleased with the strong healthy plants.—Mrs. J.C.J., Quirindi. 31/5/39.

The roses arrived safely and in perfect condition and I am very pleased with them. I congratulate you upon the packing.—Mrs. O.S., Wagga. 14/6/39.

Many varieties not listed are available.

Succulents

According to the dictionary, a Succulent is a plant producing soft fleshy leaves, or stems, and by way of illustration it is only necessary to indicate Pig's Face (*Mesembryanthemum*) and Prickly Pear (*Opuntia*). In the garden they are specially valuable for rockery purposes as they revel in hot, dry positions in nearly every case. Many of the sorts produce brilliantly coloured flowers or quaint attractive growths and as rock gardens are so deservedly popular they are in great demand for this purpose. Full descriptions on application.

FREIGHT or POSTAGE is additional to all prices mentioned.



Succulent Bed, Sydney Botanic Gardens.

ACRODON bellidiflora, 1/-.	COTYLEDON grandicephalus, 1/6.
AGAVE americana var. American aloe.	" lancifolium, 1/-.
From 2/-.	" linguaefolia var. pulveru-
filamentosa, 1/6.	lenta, 1/-.
ALOE Beguinii, 2/6.	" macrantha, 1/-.
" glauca, 1/6.	" multicaule, 1/6.
" Nowotnyi, 2/6.	" paraguayensis, 1/-.
" saponaria, 1/-.	" pseudo-pachyphytum, 1/6.
" tenuior, 1/6.	" Purpusii, 1/-.
" Wickensii, 2/6.	" retusa hybrida, 1/-.
ANACAMPSEROS filamentosa, 1/-.	" roseata, 1/-.
" telephiastrum, 1/-.	" scapyphylla, 1/-.
BERGERANTHUS vespertinum, 1/-.	" Scheideckeri, 1/-.
CEREUS peruvianus. From 3/6.	" valida. From 1/-.
" " monstrosus.	CRASSULA arborescens, 1/-.
From 3/6.	" conjuncta, 1/6.
CEROPEGIA Woodii, 1/-.	" cordata, 1/-.
COTYLEDON atropurpurea, 1/-.	" lactea, 1/-.
" Barbeyi, 1/-.	" lycopodioides, 1/-.
" coccinea, 1/6.	" perfossa, 1/-.
" gibbiflora, 1/-.	" portulacea, 1/-.
" gibbiflora metallica, 1/6.	" pseudo-lycopodioides, 1/-.
" glauca, 1/-.	" Rogersii, 1/-.
	" sarmentosa, 1/-.
	" spathulifolia, 1/-.
	" tetragona, 1/-.

Full descriptions on application.

- CYANOTIS somaliensis, 1/-.
 ECHINOPSIS in variety. 2/-.
 EPIPHYLLUM truncatum, 1/-.
 EUPHORBIA canariensis. From 2/-.
 " grandidens. From 2/-.
 " myrsinites, 2/-.
 " splendens, 2/-.
 " Wulfenii, 2/-.
 FAUCARIA tigrinum, 2/-.
 GASTERIA. Large collection. From 1/- each.
 GLOTTIPHYLLUM latum, 1/-.
 " linguaeforme, 1/-.
 HAWORTHIA. A number of varieties in stock. 1/- each.
 KALANCHOE felthamensis, 1/6.
 " flammea, 1/6.
 " globulifera coccinea, 1/6.
 " grandiflora, 1/-.
 " marmorata, 1/6.
 " orbiculata, 1/-.
 " rotundifolia, 1/-.
 KALANCHOE somaliensis, 1/-.
 " Welwitschii, 1/6.
 KLEINIA acaulis, 1/-.
 " azoides, 1/-.
 " ficoides, 1/-.
 " radicans, 1/-.
 " repens, 1/-.
 MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. See herbaceous section for list of varieties.
 OTHONNA crassifolia, 1/-.
 PACHYSEDUM pachyphyllum, 1/6.
 ROCHEA perfoliata. 1/6.
 SEDUM. A number of varieties in stock, 1/- each.
 SEMPERVIVUM. A number of varieties in stock, 1/- each.
 STAPELIA. A number of varieties in stock, 1/6 each.
 YUCCA filamentosa variegata, 1/6.



Pittosporum rhombifolium

Wanted—a greater appreciation of tree beauty.

Advanced Plants



Plants grown into larger sizes than ordinary stock are now an established feature of our business. They save years of waiting, transplant better, grow quicker, and in new gardens give an established effect overnight. These larger sizes are particularly useful where an undesirable view requires blocking out, where casualties need replacing, and where immediate effects are required.

They are especially fitted for the popular Spanish type of architecture, and the most appropriate varieties are grown into advanced specimens for planting in courtyards and growth in wooden or concrete tubs.

Our stock this year includes 40,000 plants in petrol tins, 5,000 grown in the open ground for lifting with a ball of soil, and many thousands of deciduous trees such as Ash, Birch, Elms, Planes, Poplars, etc., which are dug with bare roots in the winter months.

45,000 Advanced Plants Available this Year.

Clients are particularly requested to note that while we have a very wide range of varieties, we cannot supply all the sorts catalogued in larger sizes. This advanced section is a comparatively new idea in nursery procedure, and until the demand is more or less stabilised, it is very difficult to know what to grow in this way. An intermediate size grown in 7-in. pots is available in some varieties.

Plants from 7-in. pots range from 3/6 and 5/- upwards, while those from petrol tins are from 7/6 each. Prices for open ground plants range from 3/6 each upwards, according to the length of time taken in growing, but a detailed quotation giving sizes and prices will be sent on receipt of every inquiry.

Advanced plants travel with perfect safety by goods train or steamer. Large consignments may often be packed direct into louvered railway trucks, in which case freight only is extra. Small orders often require packing in cases to protect plants from injury, and when this is necessary, packing material is also charged extra at cost price.

For purposes of estimating freight, a plant in a petrol tin weighs about 56 lbs., and freight by goods train for a distance of 200 miles would be 1/11 or 2/8 per plant. The present schedule for single package rates, which may be subject to alteration by the Railway Department, is appended.

SINGLE PACKAGE RATES FOR TREES AND SHRUBS BY GOODS TRAIN.

Miles	Package not exceeding 60 lbs.	61 lbs. and not exceeding 90 lbs.	91 lbs. and not exceeding 112 lbs.	113 lbs. and not exceeding 140 lbs.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Up to 50	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
51 to 100	1 6	1 6	1 11	2 4
101 to 200	1 11	2 8	3 5	3 9
201 to 300	2 4	3 5	4 3	4 11
301 to 400	2 8	3 9	4 11	5 8
401 to 500	3 1	4 3	5 4	6 6
501 to 600	3 5	4 7	5 8	6 11
Each additional 100 miles	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5

A packing and freight paid quotation for these time saving lines may always be obtained in a day or two.

When planting stock from petrol tins it is very important that the plant be taken out of the tin, as it is essential that the roots come in contact with moist soil, so as to allow for a quick start into growth. The tin may be cut down on three corners, and if the sides are then turned down, the ball of soil and roots may be lifted clear without injury. Balled plants should be planted without removing the hessian protecting the roots.

I have pleasure in advising you that the roses arrived safely and in excellent condition, thanks to your very careful packing.—L.L., North Essendon, Victoria. 15/5/39.

Plant a Ready Grown Garden.

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